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ESTABLISHED 1

American Role in Lebanon Fuels Increasing Resentment in Moslem Pakistan

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — Anti-American sentiment in this Moslem country has risen perceptibly since the Beirut massacre, but U.S. officials say they doubt that conditions are ripe for the kind of boiling over of hostility that led to the burning of the U.S. Embassy in 1979.

Deep resentment about perceived U.S. complicity in the events that led to the massacre and perceived U.S. backing of Israel's objectives in the Lebanon campaign have left Pakistanis with bitter feelings toward the U.S. administration despite its pledge to provide \$3.2 billion in military and economic aid in the next five years.

The resentment has manifested itself mostly

in the state-controlled press, which has dwelled on U.S. backing of Israel in its presentation of graphic and grisly accounts of the killings of Palestinian women and children by Israeli-supported Christian troops.

Typical of the coverage was a front-page account in Jang, an Urdu-language daily newspaper, which carried just beneath its headline on the massacre a photograph of President Ronald Reagan and an accompanying headline declaring, "Reagan Justifies Massacre." The article underneath appeared to distort earlier statements by the U.S. president that attempted to explain Israel's motivation for moving its troops into West Beirut before the massacre.

An English-language daily published in Islamabad, The Moslem, carried on its front page the day after news of the massacre broke

a photograph of corpses, accompanied by detailed accounts of past U.S. support of Israeli military actions. A veteran Pakistani journalist observed that The Moslem normally does not receive news agency photographs until days after they have been received by other news organizations and that the picture may have been a file photograph of another massacre scene.

U.S. diplomats in Lahore and Islamabad, the capital, are especially fearful of volatile Pakistani mobs because of the Nov. 21, 1979, attack on the embassy, in which two persons were killed and scores of others trapped while Pakistani security forces appeared slow in responding to appeals for help.

One diplomat said, "We're handling it low key, lest it look like we had something to do with it," meaning the massacre.

There have been no demonstrations against the United States for its support of Israel, largely because the martial-law regulations imposed in 1979 by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq prohibit any public assembly of five or more people.

However, the government on Sept. 22 sponsored a one-hour national symbolic protest in which most factories, offices and schools closed at noon for state-approved meetings at which Israel and its supporters, including the United States, were condemned. The government said it called the protest after being urged to do so by social and religious organizations in Pakistan.

In statements about the massacre, General Zia has condemned Israel and called on the United Nations to expel Israel, and he has also

obliquely criticized U.S. support of Israel. But he has done so cautiously, apparently out of unwillingness to sour the atmosphere before his scheduled visit to Washington this month.

Western diplomats said there are essential differences between now and 1979, when the U.S. Embassy was burned. Then, the United States had cut off aid to Pakistan, which it had accused of developing nuclear weapons; many Pakistanis held the United States indirectly responsible for the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom General Zia overthrew; and the United States had been humiliated by its inability to do anything about the hostages seized at the embassy in Tehran.

But the catalyst for the 1979 attack on the embassy in Islamabad was the terrorist attack on the holiest of Moslem shrines, in Mecca,

which had been attributed here to a plot by United States and Israel.

The accumulated grievances spilled in streets, and General Zia failed to reforcefully to stop the violence.

This year, however, diplomats noted Reagan is not perceived by Pakistanis as on the defensive as President Jimmy Carter was during the hostage crisis, and the fundamentalist Islamic government in Iran is too preoccupied with its war against the United States to devote attention to agitating Pakistani sentiment, as it did in 1979.

But the most powerful deterrent to any violence, diplomats said, is the \$3.2 billion General Zia is counting on to prop up his economy and buttress his military.

U.S. Issues Sanctions Against West German Suppliers for Pipeline

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department imposed sanctions Tuesday on four West German companies for violations of the U.S. embargo on equipment for the trans-Siberia pipeline, and one of the four said Wednesday it was not certain that it would fulfill the rest of its contract.

The sanctions were similar to those imposed earlier on French, British and Italian companies that had provided equipment for the pipeline in violation of President Ronald Reagan's order banning such sales by U.S.-licensed companies.

The sanctions prohibit export of all U.S. oil and gas equipment services and related technology to the West German companies AEG-Kanis of Essen and Nuremberg, Mannesmann of Düsseldorf, and two subsidiaries of Mannesmann, Essener Hochdruck-Rohrleitungsbau of Essen and Kocks Pipeline Planning of Düsseldorf.

A spokesman for AEG-Kanis, which shipped two turbines to the Soviet Union last week despite the U.S. ban, said the company is now considering whether to ship the 47 other turbines the Soviet Union has ordered.

AEG-Kanis, a subsidiary of the financially ailing AEG-Telefunken, would be the first European company to revise its policy on pipeline deliveries if it decided to halt shipment of the remaining turbines. The companies in Britain, France and Italy have said they will fulfill their contracts.

Mannesmann said it "strongly protested" the sanctions because its equipment was not built under U.S. license. It said in a statement that it was "totally incomprehensible" that its two subsidiaries were included in the sanctions because they had nothing at all to do with the Soviet gas pipeline.

The Commerce Department said in a statement Tuesday night that the terms of the temporary denial orders were identical in scope to

those in effect against John Brown Engineering Ltd. of Britain, Nuovo Pignone of Italy, Dresser France and Cressot-Loire of France.

In announcing the orders, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige emphasized that the sanctions, like the earlier actions, were ordered to enforce the department's export regulations.

"This action is not punitive, but was taken with the purpose of facilitating investigations into suspected violations," he said.

The West German government, under both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has steadfastly opposed the U.S. policy.

OECD Report Is Requested
 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has asked the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for a report on the underlying economic consequences of the building of the trans-Siberia pipeline. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

Leo Tindemans, Belgium's foreign minister, said Wednesday that the report was requested at a private meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Canada on the weekend. He said the report is to deal with the question of how dependent the pipeline will make Western Europe on Soviet energy.

Liquefied Coal Pipeline
 In Moscow, Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, announced Wednesday that he would ask the U.S. government to approve the use of U.S. technology for a projected pipeline for liquefied coal from Siberia to Moscow. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Hammer met Sunday with Leonid A. Kostandov, minister of chemical industry. He said Mr. Kostandov expressed interest in the use of U.S. technology and equipment for the coal slurry pipeline, which has been under discussion for several years, Mr. Hammer said.

Reagan Yells 'Shut Up!' At a Republican Rebel

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, his voice raised and a flash of anger in his eyes, shouted "Shut up!" Wednesday to a Republican congressional candidate who had stood and accused him of deserting the political right.

Mr. Reagan was delivering a pep talk to 65 Republican congressional candidates in the East Room of the White House when Gary Arnold, who is running in California's 16th District, stood for recognition.

"You gave us the largest tax increase in the United States' history," Mr. Arnold said. "Republican incumbents were told that if they didn't support the tax increase, they would have their funds cut off," he said, referring to campaign support.

Mr. Arnold went on to accuse Mr. Reagan of deserting the conservatives who had supported his race for the presidency by backing a \$98.3-billion tax increase and strengthening relations with China. As he finished, a second, unidentified candidate on the far side of the room stood and applauded.

Mr. Reagan, apparently caught off-guard by the charges and displaying a rare outburst of public anger, then shouted the two men down so he could respond.

"I don't know who the two of you are," Mr. Reagan said, "but you haven't said a true word yet." The other candidates in the room applauded.

The tension rose as the president explained the tax-increase package as an effort to tighten loopholes and collect taxes that now go uncollected.

"I don't know what you've been reading," Mr. Reagan said, "but you don't know what you're talking about."

Atomic-Waste Agreement

BRUSSELS — Euratom, the European Community's nuclear energy agency, and the United States signed a five-year agreement Wednesday to exchange information on the management of radioactive wastes.



Lebanese Army soldiers guarded civilians who were picked up Wednesday morning in a house-to-house search in the southern part of Beirut. Hundreds of people who did not have proper identification papers reportedly, were arrested Wednesday.

Mubarak Guiding Egypt on a Cautious Course

By William E. Schmidt
 New York Times Service

CAIRO — They are faded and wind-beaten and covered, like everything else in this dusty capital, with a perpetual film of soot. But the billboards bearing portraits of Anwar Sadat still loom over Cairo's tangled streets, a year after his assassination by a group of militant Moslems.

As the signs suggest, the former president, who was killed a year ago Wednesday while attending a military parade, is still a figure of influence here. His legacy of peace with Israel and closer ties to the



Ceremony at Anwar Sadat's grave was attended Wednesday by (from left, beside officer) former Prince Reza Pahlavi of Iran; Mr. Sadat's daughter, Lobna; an unidentified woman; President Mubarak's wife, Suzanne; former Egyptian Farah Diba of Iran, and Mr. Sadat's widow, Jehan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

West remain at the core of the policy of his former vice president and successor, Hosni Mubarak.

But with Mr. Sadat's death, Mr. Mubarak also inherited a staggering array of problems. In the last year he has had to grapple not only with the turmoil left after the assassination but also with the grinding poverty, economic chaos and political polarization that provided a fertile seedbed for Moslem militants like those who killed Mr. Sadat.

As Mr. Mubarak begins his second year, perhaps his greatest triumph has been his own survival. Although many of the problems facing Egypt remain unresolved, there is broad agreement in Cairo that the cautious, deliberate course Mr. Mubarak has steered since taking office has greatly reduced the tension and anxiety that marked Mr. Sadat's last year as president.

"Life is calmer these days, because Mubarak's style is quiet, even soothing," said Layla Taki, a member of the opposition Socialist Labor Party in parliament. "I think most Egyptians feel that after Sadat, and Nasser before him, we've had quite enough of a roller coaster. Now we need a hard-working president rather than a king."

Mr. Mubarak has deliberately pursued a style that is the opposite of Mr. Sadat's grand, often imperious manner. He freed many of the government critics that Mr. Sadat had sent to jail. He also lifted the ban on the publishing of opposi-

tion newspapers and sought out critics and opponents to consult on government policy.

And while he insists he is committed to the peace treaty with Israel, Mr. Mubarak has allowed relations with Israel to cool in recent months and emphasized closer ties to Arab governments.

Osama el-Baz, first undersecretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the president's chief adviser, said this week that Mr. Mubarak remained committed to the process of normalizing relations with Israel.

"But our entire policy in the region cannot start and finish with Israel alone," Mr. Baz said, noting that one of Mr. Mubarak's accomplishments was to "put Egyptian-

Israeli relations in their proper perspective."

Among other things, Cairo has sharply opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Last month Mr. Mubarak recalled the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, a move that not only signaled Egypt's unhappiness but also was positively received by many Egyptians.

But while Mr. Mubarak has cautiously sought to consolidate his grip in the first year, many believe his lasting success will depend on how quickly he moves to address Egypt's economic and social problems.

"He started off well by identifying the problems Egypt was facing," one Western diplomat said, "but a year later, he's still identify-

ing them. Now he's got to do something about them."

The biggest single problem facing Mr. Mubarak is the Egyptian economy. Revenues from both oil production and tourism are down sharply, reflecting the worrisome state of the world economy. Remittances from Egyptian workers abroad, one of the key sources of hard currency for Cairo's hard-pressed Treasury Ministry, are also off.

Some Western embassies are complaining privately that Cairo has fallen as much as two months behind on loan and commodity payments. Foreign investment has declined in the last year, reflecting frustration over Egypt's nearly im-

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Timing Disput Stalls Lebanon Pullout Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — U.S. diplomats on Wednesday faced conflicting Israeli, Syrian and PLO demands over which of the three foreign forces should leave Lebanon first.

Israeli officials, discounting last week's optimistic reports that an agreement was at hand, told United Press International that Syria was now demanding the Israelis be the first to leave Lebanon.

"They say that it was Israel who came into an Arab country or onto Arab soil and they don't want to be on the same footing," one official explained. "If there should be an order of preference, they say they should be the last to leave."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman said Tuesday that Washington agrees the Syrians and Israelis should withdraw simultaneously, indicating rejection of the Syrian demand.

"This should not be taken as development of a conflict," the official said. "We think things can be worked out."

For its part, Israel has demanded that the departure from Lebanon of Palestinian Liberation Organization fighters in the Bekaa Valley and the port city of Tripoli precede an Israeli-Syrian withdrawal. Foreign news reports quoted the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, as saying it was unthinkable his guerrillas would leave before the Israelis.

Two Israeli officials indicated Israel's demand on this issue could be negotiated, depending on what kind of guarantees Washington could deliver to ensure the PLO quits Lebanon once and for all.

In Washington on Wednesday, a special U.S. envoy dealing with the withdrawal issue, Philip C. Habib, met with President Ronald Reagan and said afterwards that, "Our position remains that it should be done as quickly as possible."

Israeli newspapers carried a harsh exchange Wednesday concerning Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's conduct of the war in Lebanon, fueled by charges of Israeli complicity in the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut by Lebanese Christian militiamen.

Israeli military correspondents have reported that senior Israel Defense Forces officers severely criticized Mr. Sharon at two meetings late last month, and one newspaper said this week that 260 regular and reserve army officers had signed a petition urging him to quit.

In an article published by two Israeli newspapers, Mr. Sharon said criticism by members of the armed forces was seriously undermining the efficiency of the government and the army. Anybody in uniform who wanted to dispute cabinet policies should quit the armed forces, he said.

The same newspapers carried advertisements Wednesday placed by members of a crack paratroop brigade demanding Mr. Sharon's apology for allegedly slandering them.

The opposition, led by the Labor Party, has been demanding that Mr. Sharon accept responsi-

bility for the mass killings.

Another issue facing U.S. diplomats negotiating the troop drawdowns is the status of Israeli Syrian prisoners. Israel has 7,000 suspected PLO held by Israel in camps in Lebanon.

Israeli newspapers Wednesday prominently displayed stories reporting the government is doing that all Israeli POWs turned and soldiers missing in action be accounted for before any withdrawals.

Israeli military sources said soldiers are in enemy hands.

The UN begins clearing PLO camps in south Lebanon way for tent shelters.

including eight kidnapped by militias Sept. 5, well after the cease-fire went into effect. Others are missing. The army has 294 Syrian POWs.

Lebanese Searches Confined
 The Lebanese Army searches for former Palestinian strongholds Beirut's southern suburbs Wednesday as it continued a house search for arms and foreign residents, Reuters said.

The independent newspaper Nahar reported that the arrested 453 men and seizures of arms in a similar Tuesday in the central city scribed the detainees as suspects and people whose names were not in order.

Wednesday's operation dawned in areas where the contingent of the multi-peacekeeping force is disbanded but Italian troops were not take part.

During Tuesday's sweep paratroopers manned roads and checked cars for arms.

In Paris, a spokesman External Relations Ministry rejected the idea that troops had taken part in a type operation. He said the contingent was there to protect the population, a task which detecting mines and trapped cars and finding weapons.

INSIDE

Stock prices soared in New York, sending the Dow Jones industrial average up 100 points for its second one-day gain ever.

Within days after Pope John Paul II's arrival in Italy, Italian police convinced that someone supplied the Turkish government with money and other port. But in the 16 since then, the inquiry precisely who was Agca has slowed markedly.

Friction between ruling Socialists and Communist allies has creased sharply.

Argentines Defy a Ban on Protests Over Fate of Their 'Disappeared'

By Martin Anderson
 Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — In perhaps the boldest civilian challenge yet of Argentina's current military rulers, more than 7,000 people turned out for a march Tuesday that the government had banned.

The police stood by until the marchers neared the main plaza where the presidential palace is located. An exultant Adolfo Perez Esquivel, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and one of the march organizers, said: "Our goal of arriving at the Plaza de Mayo has not been realized. But, yes, we have arrived at the plaza of the nation's conscience."

The mostly peaceful demonstration was the second mass protest against the rule of President Reynaldo Bignone in less than two weeks and was seen by observers here as a victory for those demanding a return to civilian rule.

The "March for Life" was held to protest continuing official silence about the fate of thousands of Argentines who "disappeared" during the military's campaign against leftists in the mid-1970s. From 6,000 to 15,000 are estimated to have been abducted and killed, most of them since the military took power in 1976.

The demonstrators were led most of the way by white-kerchiefed women of a group whose members for several years have gathered outside the palace to seek information on their children.

As the police continually fell back from the marchers, chants of "Liberty, Liberty, Liberty" mixed with choruses of "To the Firing Squad." Hundreds of police in riot gear prevented the demonstrators from getting close to the palace, clubbing those who tried to break through. No reports of arrests or injuries were available.

The protest was by far the most devoted strictly to the human rights. A march by the militant wing of the labor confederation 1 month drew about 25,000 demanding economic changes.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the ban on the march way contradicts the gradual opening and the recognition of the right of assembly and of expression, but it march would not "promote public good, because it deepening the wounds of the terrorist war."

A number of public figures resenting a wide range of the society helped lead including a former vice president, Vicente Solano Lima, Roman Catholic Arc. Jorge Novak and J. Nevarez.



Argentine grandmothers hold a banner showing pictures of their grandchildren who were among the thousands who "disappeared" during military purges and political terror of the 1970s.

UN Agency Starts Work on Palestinian Tent Camps in South Lebanon

By James Feron
New York Times Service

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Bulldozers have begun to clear the rubble of south Lebanon's refugee camps as the first step toward housing thousands of homeless Palestinians in tents this winter.

The clearing was started Tuesday, only two weeks before the start of the rainy season, when the Lebanese government, which is opposed to maintaining the camps, gave its reluctant permission to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to begin work.

But new delays seemed inevitable. The tractor crew operating at Ain el Hilweh, largest of the six camps in south Lebanon, discovered unexploded rockets buried soon after the leveling operation began. Three rockets were detonated by morning by Israeli Army engineers, the dismantling of the shells was held

up until evening, when camp children were with their families rather than watching the work.

Alan Brown, deputy commissioner for the UN agency, said the first 3,000 of 11,000 tents had been flown from Pakistan to Cyprus, then shipped via Haifa to the camps. Each is intended to house about six persons.

He said after meeting at a nearby military base with Yassov Meridor, Israel's minister of economic coordination, that "no refugee will be under rain this winter." Mr. Brown also said that more refugees could be resettled sooner for the winter "if we had new areas — green field sites" but that there was "very little chance" the Lebanese government would agree to that.

It seemed clear after talks with officials inside and outside the camp that neither the Israeli nor Lebanese government wanted

to encourage the Palestinians to stay in the region.

Ain el Hilweh, a vast camp on the outskirts of Sidon, a city of 20,000, was heavily damaged in six days of fighting in the war that began when the Israelis invaded Lebanon June 6. The Israelis began to level the camp, but then sought to supply concrete, prefabricated housing units for the winter. That idea was rejected by the Lebanese.

The camp once held 25,000 to 30,000 refugees, but the bombed-out shells of buildings now contain 4,000 to 5,000 Palestinians, according to the Israelis. An employee of the relief agency in the camp said there were 13,000.

The sense of conflict was still fresh in the camp, now a jagged sea of broken homes and ruins. Black flags flew everywhere. "They represent too many people killed at Chatila and Sabra," a refugee said, referring to the massacre by Chris-

tian Phalangists at two refugee camps in West Beirut in September.

Mr. Meridor, after meeting with Mr. Brown, said, "There will not be a similar tragedy here. Palestinian refugees look upon Israeli soldiers with confidence, something we never saw before."

The clearing of the camp, in preparation for laying asphalt, concrete or tile floors for the tents, is being done by Lebanese contractors. Three bulldozers were said to be in operation at Ain el Hilweh Tuesday.

An Israeli Army spokesman said, "There should be 13, not three, bulldozers working; they began late and with too little." But Mr. Brown said the task would be completed in time for the cold and wet weather.

Work in two other camps was expected to begin Wednesday. In addition to Ain el Hilweh, there are Rasidiye, which held 15,000 refugees, and Mia Mia, El Baz,

Borge Smali and Nabatiyet, each of which housed 4,000 to 5,000 refugees.

There are wide differences as to the numbers of homeless. Mr. Brown said the UN agency had counted 60,000 homeless refugees among 100,000 Palestinians living in south Lebanon.

The Israelis produced two sets of numbers. One, derived from a study by York University in Canada, said there were 40,000 to 50,000 homeless in south Lebanon, based on aerial photographs of the camps before and after the fighting. Using a similar technique, the Israelis arrived at a figure of 30,000 to 32,000, or roughly half the 60,000 Palestinians they say are living in south Lebanon.

A number of international relief agencies, many of them church-related, have been providing assistance for the refugees, including the Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish organization, which raised \$350,000 for refugee relief.

WORLD BRIEFS

China, Britain Start Hong Kong Talks

HONG KONG — China and Britain have begun talks at a diplomatic level on the future status of Hong Kong following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Beijing last month, it was announced here Wednesday.

"Meetings in Beijing to follow up Mrs. Thatcher's visit have begun," the Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde, told the British colony's legislative council.

He did not give details but a government spokesman drew attention to a statement by Mrs. Thatcher that the talks would begin at diplomatic level and be enlarged as necessary. The spokesman said Sir Edward would become involved in the discussions when necessary. In Beijing, a British Embassy spokesman confirmed that talks had begun.

Suspect Held in Dalla Chiesa Murder

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy — A 36-year-old farm worker believed to be linked to the Mafia has been arrested in connection with the murder last month of Italy's top organized crime fighter and his wife, the police said.

Nicola Alvaro was interrogated for nearly three hours after his arrest in this southern Italian city Tuesday, investigators said. They refused to say what role he is alleged to have played in the murders in Palermo, Sicily, of General Alberto Dalla Chiesa, his 32-year-old wife Emma, and a bodyguard.

"Carabinieri have arrested a man accused of having participated in the assassination of General Dalla Chiesa, his wife and his escort," the investigators said. Palermo's chief prosecutor, Vincenzo Pajno, and two other investigators flew to Reggio Calabria to interrogate Mr. Alvaro, officials said.

40 Killed as Liberian Dam Bursts

MONROVIA, Liberia — Rescuers recovered 40 bodies and 39 injured persons from a sea of slurry and rocks Wednesday after a rain-swollen dam burst and swamped a mining camp in western Liberia, the Liberian news agency reported.

The liquid avalanche engulfed a camp of 1,500 miners and family members Tuesday night at the state-owned National Iron Ore Co. mine. The head of state, Samuel K. Doe, canceled a cabinet meeting to rush to the scene, officials said.

The final death toll may not be known for some time, officials said. A British expert who visited the mine last year said the camp lay directly below the tailings dam, behind which mine wastes are stored.

Libya Claims Downing a U.S. Plane

LONDON — Libya said Wednesday it shot down an "American spy plane" over its territory last month, but the United States denied the report.

"There is absolutely nothing to the report. No American planes were shot down," a State Department spokesman said in Washington. His denial included pilotless spy planes.

"The Libyan air defense on Thursday Sept. 2 downed an American spy plane over the Benghazi region," the Libyan news agency said in a report monitored in London. The agency said an announcement about the incident was delayed until Libyan officials could be certain of the aircraft's nationality.

French Reactor Shut Permanently

PARIS — France's first experimental fast breeder reactor, Rapsodie, has been shut down permanently after studies showed repairs to an internal leak were not worthwhile, the Atomic Energy Commission announced Wednesday.

The reactor, cooled with liquid sodium, went into service at the Cadarache research center in southern France in 1967. It was shut down in January after what the commission called a "slight nitrogen leak" appeared in the double container surrounding the main shell. The leak caused no outside contamination.

Repairs would have been possible but would have been "complicated, long and costly," the commission said. Rapsodie was built to test the design of the French fast breeder system and components cooled by sodium, and it has "already fulfilled its objectives," the commission said.

Iraq Says Iranian Attack Repulsed

NICOSIA — Iraqi forces repulsed a new Iranian offensive across the border in the central sector of their battlefield, the Iraqi news agency reported Wednesday. It said that "none of the enemy troops survived except those who managed to escape or surrender."

Iraqi jet fighters and helicopters, in joint operations with ground forces, confronted the Iranians beginning Tuesday night, and the fighting ended early Wednesday, the agency said. There was no immediate comment from Iran.

The Iraqi agency said President Saddam Hussein personally supervised the counterattack along the entire length of the central sector, where the Iranians claim to have recaptured several strategic heights last Friday.

Sihanouk Regime Wins Round at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Prince Norodom Sihanouk's new Cambodian coalition government survived a first tentative challenge to its seating in the UN General Assembly at a meeting of the Credentials Committee Wednesday.

Vladimir V. Shustov, of the Soviet Union and Giovanna Gombella of the Seychelles objected to the committee's approving the credentials of Prince Sihanouk's Democratic Kampuchea delegation. But they did not press for a vote.

Sihanouk's coalition government, formed three months ago, unites previously inimical anti-Vietnamese factions. The possibility remained that the enemies of the coalition, led by Vietnam, which has occupied large areas of Cambodia and installed a pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Penh, would challenge its credentials in the full assembly.

Haughey's Party Meets On Leadership Issue

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles Haughey fought Wednesday to retain his leadership in the face of a rebellion in his own party.

Parliamentary deputies of the ruling Fianna Fail party met for more than seven hours but by evening had still not voted on a no-confidence motion. Party sources said the meeting was expected to adjourn and resume later Wednesday night.

Two of Mr. Haughey's cabinet members, Desmond O'Malley, the trade and commerce minister, and Martin O'Donnoghue, the education minister, refused Wednesday to endorse Mr. Haughey's leadership and said they would resign their posts.

The opposition within the party includes Eoin Ryan, Fianna Fail's leader in the upper house of Parliament, and George Colley, a former deputy prime minister.

Senator Ryan, expressing a view widely held in Fianna Fail, said Mr. Haughey should be replaced because he is an "electoral liability."

In a general election in February, Fianna Fail emerged as the largest party in the lower house of Parliament but fell short of an outright majority. Mr. Haughey took office with the support of a handful of independents, and his insecure position has convinced many of his party that they may face another election soon.

U.K. Rail Union Chief Resigns in Vote Dispute

LONDON — Sidney Weighell, the head of Britain's largest rail-road union and a key figure in this spring's national rail strike, resigned Wednesday.

Mr. Weighell quit as leader of the National Union of Railwaymen because of a dispute over how he cast the union's vote in last week's elections for the Labor Party's National Executive Committee. Mr. Weighell, who has led the 120,000 members of the union since 1975, admitted that he had voted against the union's wishes. Mr. Weighell's pro-industry stand in the strike aroused hostility among the 24,000 members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Arabs to Meet Reagan, U.S. Favors Describe Fez Summit

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A delegation of Arab leaders is expected in Washington later this month to outline President Ronald Reagan's decision to reach a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, State Department officials said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Jammed Bouetta of Morocco discussed the trip during a meeting Tuesday. King Hassan II of Morocco is expected to head the delegation.

The arrival of the delegation from Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Syria is widely viewed as a new stage in the present's Middle East peace initiative. There are a great variety of views on the table. Soon the stage will be over, and the stage of finding compromise and solutions will come to the fore," a State Department official said.

He was describing Mr. Shultz's of the outcome of talks he has here with several Arab foreign ministers in connection with the United Nations General Assembly session.

The official said the Arab leadership in Washington "want to see President Reagan understand what they put forward and that they understand his position," which calls for eventual autonomy for the West Bank Gaza Strip in federation with an Arab state.

A second delegation of Arab leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat of the PLO, is expected to visit Moscow and other capitals at the same time the Reagan-led delegation is in Washington, while focusing attention on the

need for compromise on broader Middle East peace proposals, the senior official said. He believes this process will be helped by a new realization that "the Palestinian problem has to be faced up to."

The official also admitted that the administration still faces difficult bargaining to solve the crisis in Lebanon.

He said that Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy, has found during his recent travels in Israel, Syria and Lebanon that there are still plenty of problems tied to withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib is to brief Mr. Reagan Wednesday on his recent talks. Mr. Reagan, asked at the White House Monday if he expects an optimistic report, held up crossed fingers in a sign of hope.

On relations with the Soviet Union, the official described the seven and one-half hours of talks Mr. Shultz held with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union over the last week as reflecting the strains between the two superpowers. "There were many points of disagreement and tension; that's one thing we agree on," he said.

Although the subject of a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, did not come up at talks here, the official said the United States would welcome a meeting "if there were some constructive things that could emerge."

The official said the United States has reservations about Mr. Gromyko's proposal before the General Assembly for an end to nuclear tests because of continued questions on verification. But he said the two agreed that talks under way in Geneva on limited tactical and strategic nuclear weapons are being conducted in a highly professional way.

U.S. Favors Letting Egypt Produce Jets

WASHINGTON — A Defense Department spokesman has confirmed that the Pentagon favors letting Egypt help produce U.S. warplanes for the Middle East and Gulf countries.

The spokesman said the planes to be produced in Egypt would be either the Northrop F-5G or General Dynamics F-16J-79s. He said the idea is to give emerging nations a good fighter, but one slightly inferior to the best in the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization inventories.

Finding the money needed to gear up Egyptian industry to produce F-16 fighters is the big problem confronting the plan, he said. The administration does not intend to lead Egypt the money, and Egypt does not have the funds, he said.

Although the spokesman did not say so, other Pentagon officials estimated that between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion would be needed to put Egypt into modern warplane production. These officials added that Saudi Arabia is their prime hope for supplying the capital to Egypt.

The spokesman said the administration has not been urging Saudi Arabia to commit the funds to Egypt. "We have not been suggesting where the financing should come from," he said.

U.S. officials said Monday that the administration "is urging Saudi Arabia to lend Egypt as much as \$2 billion to manufacture U.S. warplanes for friendly countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf."

State Department spokesman said Northrop and General Dynamics have been authorized to discuss with Egypt the joint production of their F-16 fighters.

Mubarak Cautiously Guides Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

penetrable bureaucracy as well as uncertainty over domestic political stability.

The government, meanwhile, continues to subsidize the price of staples like cooking oil, rice, sugar, bread and butane gas so that the poor can afford them.

The specter of Islamic ferment also continues to haunt the government, which requested Sunday that the parliament extend emergency powers for another year.

The emergency powers, which allow the police to indefinitely detain suspects without a court hearing, were invoked after Mr. Sadat's assassination.

In a sweep last month, Egyptian police arrested at least 58 members

of an underground religious group that calls itself Jihad, or holy war, which has vowed the overthrow of the government. Still, what sort of threat Islamic militants represent cannot be accurately gauged.

Dr. Baz argued that Mr. Mubarak had helped defuse ferment on both the left and the right by "striking a balance between internal security and stability, on the one hand, and allowing a greater measure of democracy on the other."

On the economy, he said Mr. Mubarak would move in his second year to offer "pragmatic solutions" to Egypt's economic woes, including measures to expand investment in private sector and cut red tape for foreign investors.

Dr. Baz and others close to the government predict that Mr. Mubarak's course in the coming year will continue to be slow, steady and gradual. "The basic elements of Sadat's legacy — his policy of peace, his Egyptian nationalism, the pro-Western policy, the development of a free-enterprise system — will continue under President Mubarak," he said, "with some adjustments here or there."

Others believe that unless Mr. Mubarak moves quickly and decisively, he could be in trouble. "Mubarak's problem is that his only legitimacy was continuity," said Mohammed Siad Ahmed, a Marxist and longtime critic of the Sadat government. "And his only chance for survival is change."

Poland Tightens Warsaw Security And Assails Solidarity as a Failure

WARSAW — Bracing for the outlawing of the Solidarity labor union, Poland's martial law authorities directed new attacks at the union's leadership Wednesday and tightened security here.

Led by the hard-line army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci (Soldier of Freedom), the state media asserted that Solidarity had failed to mobilize the Polish masses and urged Communists to work to weaken the opposition. Solidarity has been operating clandestinely since martial law was imposed in December and many of its leaders were interned.

The new attacks, and the return of riot police units to at least one Warsaw hotel where they have been billeted in times of tension, came as the authorities captured of Solidarity's main activists.

The announcement that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a Wroclaw leader, had been seized added to the feel-

ing by some observers that the authorities were determined to strike hard in their bid to dismantle the suspended independent union once and for all.

Mr. Frasyniuk, 28, was apparently seized late Monday or Tuesday morning, informed sources said, after leaving a meeting with three top underground colleagues in Warsaw.

His arrest and detention deals a major blow, both organizationally and psychologically, to the union, which is about to be outlawed after 10 months of martial law.

Mr. Frasyniuk's arrest was announced by Polish television late Tuesday, hours after the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Jozef Glemp, canceled a visit to the Vatican because of growing concern over the situation in Poland as the

government prepared to outlaw Solidarity.

Zolnierz Wolnosci, in a commentary entitled "Foil Expectations," said the Solidarity's temporary leadership had failed to unite disparate union groups scattered across Poland, despite protests in May and June aimed at doing so.

"Discussions in different illegal Solidarity publications," the paper said, "show that there is an internal split within the underground leadership and that there are different ideas of victory in conflicts with the authorities."

The Polish news agency PAP, meanwhile, quoted members of the Communist Party's audit commission as saying Solidarity had chosen the road to "political adventurism," and had not adopted a "positive social program."

U.S. Agency Suggests Cuts in Food Programs

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Food and Nutrition Service, in an effort to control the costs of the food stamp program, has recommended a change that would reduce benefits for persons 60 to 64 years old.

Also, the Reagan administration is considering a proposal to eliminate meal subsidies for orphanages, homes for mentally retarded children and other residential institutions for child care.

These proposals are among many described in detail in confidential budget documents, but there is no guarantee that President Ronald Reagan will include them in the budget he submits to Congress in January. However, the documents show the options now receiving most serious consideration.

Of the 20.4 million food stamp recipients, 400,000 are 60 to 64 years old, according to the Agriculture Department. Under the proposal by the Food and Nutrition Service, the average food stamp allotment for such households, now \$46 a month, would be reduced by \$14.40, or 31 percent, because they would no longer be considered elderly.

The proposal would define an elderly person as one 65 or older. Under current law, an elderly person is one 60 or older, and congressional action would be needed to change the definition.

The budget documents show that the Reagan administration is determined to reduce not just the growth, but also the actual cost of food and nutrition programs in fiscal 1984.

The Food and Nutrition Service, a unit of the Agriculture Department, has requested \$9.8 billion for the food stamp program, a reduction of 10 percent, from the 1983 budget. It seeks \$2.9 billion for child nutrition programs, a reduction of 7.5 percent.

In his budget request, Samuel J. Cornelius, administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service, said changes enacted last year have "apparently stemmed the tide of expansion in the food stamp caseload." In addition, he said, the monthly allotment for the average food stamp household declined by 6 percent in the last year, to \$105.

Those figures do not reflect an 8-percent increase in food stamp benefits that took effect last Friday. It was the first such inflation adjustment in 20 months.

In his budget request, Mr. Cornelius recommended that future adjustments in food stamp benefits be limited to the food inflation rate minus 3 percentage points. Until now, food stamp benefits have been increased to reflect the full increase in food costs, although the adjustments have sometimes been delayed by Congress.

If food costs rise by about 6 percent in the coming year, as expected, the proposal would cut the cost-of-living adjustment roughly in half. The Agriculture Department estimated that this would save the federal government \$453 million in fiscal 1984. The redefinition of elderly status was expected to save \$38 million in the coming fiscal year.

The proposal to eliminate meal subsidies for some child-care institutions, expected to save \$60.5 million in the coming year, was "likely to run into opposition," according to an analysis by the Agriculture Department. The main beneficiaries are orphanages and other children who are poor, "handicapped, retarded, abandoned or placed by court order." Thus, it says, "the department may be portrayed as mistreating these unfortunate children."

Soviet Guards Seize 2 Outside U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW — Soviet guards dragged two screaming women away from the entrance to the U.S. Embassy Wednesday after the women said they wanted to talk to U.S. officials about relatives imprisoned in Siberia, witnesses said.

The two unidentified women, one about 40 years old and the other older, were on their hands and knees on the sidewalk outside the diplomatic compound, crying and asking passers-by to help them before Soviet guards took them away.

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Swedes Suspect Sub Is Remote Controlled And From Soviet Bloc

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Navy helicopters and patrol boats dropped seven more depth charges Wednesday near a suspected Soviet bloc submarine, and a ranking military official said the vessel might be sunk if it tried to escape.

Other officials speculated that the submarine, trapped since Friday near a top secret base in Hors Bay, part of Stockholm's inner archipelago, may be a new, small spy sub, possibly remote-controlled and without a crew.

"If the suspected submarine tried to break out," said Captain Cey Holmberg, "we might resort to more drastic methods, including sinking it."

"Our goal is to force the submarine to surface undamaged," said Captain Holmberg, a veteran anti-submarine warfare specialist. "We mean business now. The vessel will be identified and then turned away. Our policy is not to harm the crew must not be interpreted as a weakness."

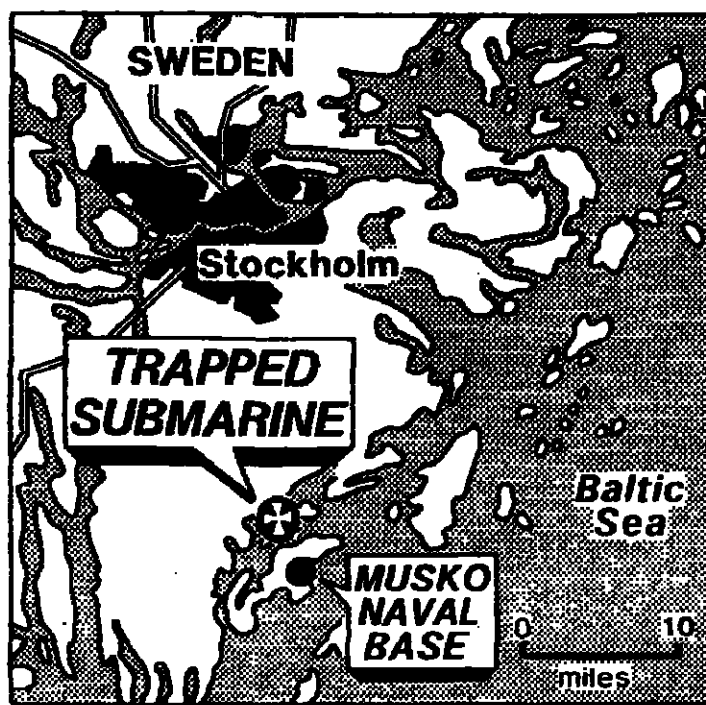
Asked if the submarine had been damaged by the numerous depth charges already dropped, Captain Holmberg said: "It is possible."

He did not say how the sub might try to escape, but it was presumed he meant the vessel might try to shoot its way out or ram through nets and wires that have been dropped into the bay, which is 65 feet (about 20 meters) to 147 feet deep. Ships are guarding one end of the bay and a Swedish submarine the other.

Although officials have refused to speculate on where the intruder came from, Swedish newspapers have reported that the vessel was believed to belong to a Warsaw Pact nation, perhaps the Soviet Union or Poland.

Escape routes in the bay, which is 12 miles (19 kilometers) long and three miles wide, have been blocked by the Swedish Navy since the vessel was spotted five days ago.

The presence of the vessel near the navy's Musko base, 18 miles south of Stockholm, is the most serious incident since a Soviet U-137 submarine went aground close to the navy base at Karlskrona a year ago.



Submarine is trapped between the sensitive Musko naval base in the inner Stockholm archipelago and the Swedish mainland.

Spain Opens Campaign; Coup Plot Condemned

MADRID — The campaign for Spain's general elections officially opened Wednesday under the shadow of a foiled military coup intended to head off an expected Socialist victory at the polls.

The plot to seize power on Oct. 27, the eve of the elections, was thwarted with the arrest of three artillery colonels last weekend.

Twenty-one generals issued a statement condemning "the irresponsible behavior of some army officers" and reaffirming their loyalty to King Juan Carlos and the constitution.

Several officers jailed for their role in a coup attempt last year were moved from Madrid to remote prisons Wednesday after reports of contacts between them and the detained colonels.

As party workers began pasting up election posters, the independent Madrid daily El Pais published an opinion poll predicting a victory for the Socialist Party, which has not been in power since the 1936-39 civil war.

The poll, taken before the plot was uncovered, gave the Socialists 34 percent of the vote against 9.8 percent for the rightist Popular Alliance party, which gained two percentage points compared to a poll taken in August.

The ruling Union of the Democratic Center was shown with 3.2 percent of the vote to be the fourth-strongest political force, behind the Communist Party's 3.4 percent, and losing ground to the dissident centrist party of Adolfo Suárez, a former prime minister.

Landelino Lavilla, president of the Union of the Democratic Center and speaker of the Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes, said he would call an emergency meeting of parliament's standing commission to hear a government report on investigations into the latest coup plot.

Military sources said Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, serving a 30-year sentence for his role in an attempted coup last year, was flown from Madrid to the southeastern port of Cartagena. Two other jailed colonels and a captain also were flown to remote barracks.

The highest ranking of the jailed officers, Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch, also serving a 30-year term, was flown to the southernmost tip of Spain last weekend. The sources said he would be held on an island in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Officials said the latest plot was uncovered after one of the colonels detained last weekend paid a four-hour visit to General Milans.

Norway Budget Plans Broad Tax Cuts in '83

OSLO — In the first budget by a conservative administration in 55 years, Norway's minority government introduced Wednesday sweeping tax cuts to help the nation's industry work its way out of recession.

Finance Minister Rolf Presthus announced a 1983 draft budget which he said was aimed at narrowing the budget deficit that previous Labor governments had covered with North Sea oil and gas revenue.

The tax cuts amount to more than 5 billion crowns (\$810 million), aimed primarily at higher wage brackets but they also including relief for corporations.

When it took office in September of last year, the government pledged to ease the tax burden on Norwegians, who with Swedes pay the highest taxes of any industrial countries.

The lack of a majority in the 155-member Storting (parliament), in which the conservatives hold 53 seats, has forced the government to tone down some of its harsher budget proposals in order to win approval from Center and Christian People's parties on which it relies to stay in power.

Political analysts said that it was not certain that the government could push through parliament all its budget proposals. Conservative Party chairman Jo Benkow has indicated that the government would resign if the tax cuts were not passed.

The government draft budget for next year proposed a surplus of 9.4 billion crowns (\$1.5 billion), if proceeds from oil taxes are included and loans are omitted. If oil revenue is excluded, the surplus would turn into a deficit of 18.7 billion crowns (\$3 billion), slightly less than this year's shortfall, the government projected.

"We aim to reduce the non-oil state budget deficit, restore industry's competitiveness and pare expenditure to the bone," Mr. Presthus said.

Economic analysts said that current economic conditions could hardly be more discouraging for cutting taxes.

A recent government forecast revised downward the oil tax revenues in the 1982-86 five-year period to 105 billion crowns (\$17 billion) from an earlier estimate of 170 billion (\$28 billion). In the 1983 budget the value of crude oil and natural gas exports are forecast to drop by more than 10 percent to 50 billion crowns (\$8 billion).

Kohl Meets With Angry Union Chiefs

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl had his first meeting with West German union leaders Wednesday amid union fury over a call by his new labor minister for a six-month voluntary wage freeze.

Norbert Blum provoked an angry union reaction when he said Tuesday that the center-right coalition's plan to delay pension rises for six months should set an example on the pay front.

"The postponement in the welfare sector sets a standard. What is demanded from widows cannot escape wage negotiators," Mr. Blum told the economic weekly Wirtschaftswoche.

Union officials and Social Democratic opposition spokesmen quickly ruled out any question of a wage freeze.

The leader of the trade union federation DGB, Ernst Brest, who led the union delegation to Wednesday's meeting with Mr. Kohl, said a freeze in the form that Mr. Blum had outlined "seems to me totally unacceptable."

Union leaders were particularly annoyed at the timing of the statement, coming after two sets of disturbing economic statistics this week.

Official figures showed that new orders received by West German industry had slumped in August to their lowest level in five years. In addition, unemployment rose in September to 7.5 percent of the work force, compared with 7.4 percent in August.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Tuesday that unemployment would be "shockingly bad" in the next few months, rising to well over two million this winter.

In a political development Willy Brandt, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said Wednesday that he might give up the presidency of the Socialist International because of his party duties.

Mr. Brandt, 66, had already announced that he would resign from the European Parliament at the end of this year to concentrate more of his time on the party.

Political Friction Grows in France Between Leftist Coalition Partners

PARIS — Friction between France's ruling Socialists and their Communist allies has increased sharply after Communist Party leaders openly criticized the government at a meeting of their Central Committee, which ended Tuesday.

The Communists, while making it clear that the alliance is not in doubt, said President François Mitterrand's Socialists have yielded to pressure from employers and rightist opponents and have modified their policies as a result.

The government, already faced with waning popularity, is struggling to overcome severe economic problems with a program of austerity.

André Lajoinie, leader of the Communists in the National Assembly, presented a report to the two-day party meeting that listed a long series of complaints.

It said that a four-month freeze on wages and prices had made workers poorer, that the government had failed to introduce just taxation and that policies for the steel and coal industries were inadequate.

The report fueled speculation in the media about the long-term future of the Socialist-Communist alliance, particularly after a recent quarrel over next year's Social Security budget, which is heading for a deficit of 30 billion francs (\$430 million).

Communist leaders said a new plan for greater contributions by employers and workers would penalize the lowest paid and could reverse progress achieved since the leftist victory in May last year.

They are particularly worried about proposals to charge a daily fee for use of hospital beds and an extra tax on spirits and tobacco, and hope to modify the plan when it is debated in the National Assembly.

Press commentators said the Communist Party's frank complaints about the government resulted from "grass-roots" feelings that it was keeping too low a profile in the interests of unity.

There were rumors last week that internal arguments about how far Communists should go in collaborating with the Socialists had brought pressure on Georges Marchais, 62, the chief of the party, to resign. A statement from the ruling Political Bureau rejected the rumors as "unfounded, hateful and ridiculous."

Meanwhile, a Harris Survey carried out for the pro-government daily, Le Matin, indicated that the Socialists are recovering from their sharp drop in popularity.

The poll showed that 54 percent of those questioned thought Mr. Mitterrand was doing well or very well, against 50 percent in August. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also gained.

■ Mitterrand in Burundi

Meanwhile, the United Press International reported from Bujumbura that Mr. Mitterrand had arrived for the first visit by a French president to Burundi.

Soviet, Chinese Aides Continue Talks on Ties

BEIJING — The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Il'yichev, conferred Wednesday for the second day with Chinese officials on improving relations, Soviet sources said.

These are the highest-level contacts between the two countries since Beijing suspended negotiations in January 1980, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The sources gave no details of the talks.

France's Budgetary Deficit for 1982 Is Expected to Top Estimate by 10%

PARIS — France's 1982 budget deficit will be about 105 billion francs (\$14.5 billion), 10 percent more than anticipated in this year's draft budget, Economics Minister Jacques Delors said Wednesday.

Economics Ministry officials said the overrun essentially reflected lower tax revenues than expected.

The 1982 draft budget optimistically assumed the French economy would expand at a rate of 3.3 percent this year, but the latest forecasts point to rise of only a 1.7 percent in gross national product.

The 1983 draft budget unveiled by the government a month ago provided for a deficit of 117.8 billion francs and assumed a rate of growth of 2 percent.

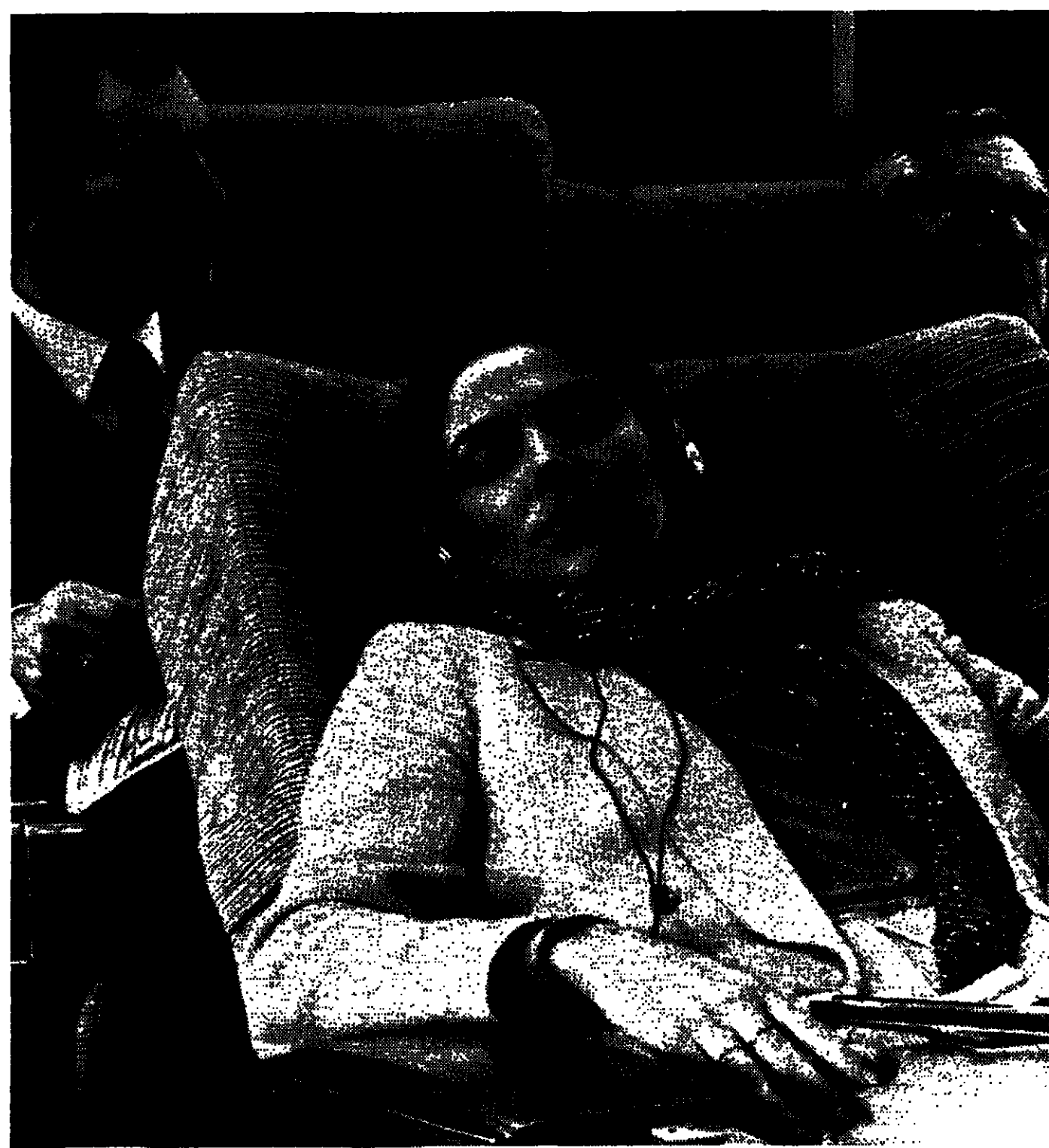
Mr. Delors told the Senate Finance Commission that the government had set aside 20 billion francs next year to be injected when necessary into the economy. He reaffirmed that, in any event, the 1983 budget deficit would not exceed 3 percent of France's GNP.

Snow Closes Alpine Passes

GENEVA — Heavy snowfall for the second consecutive day forced the closing of seven major Swiss Alpine passes Wednesday. Snow fell as low as 2,300 feet (700 meters), and 12 inches (30 centimeters) covered high regions.

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Other Opinion

nurday Uganda marks rather than the 20th anniversary of independence. The post-colonial history of that beautiful country has been one of unrelenting sorrow. There have been 1 but nonetheless welcome improvements in the economy, since the power of Dr. Milton Obote in December 1980. But the country is still a lawless s, killing and torture are widespread, h wanted to convince the present government that the power of the majority is for many years.

eight years for Idi Amin's macabre nt tyranny, having alienated all but a of thugs from the general's own West ovince, to collapse in a welter of

—*Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Another Sputnik Shock

Twenty-five years ago the Soviet Union launched into earth orbit the beachball-sized, 184-pound Sputnik satellite. The eerie beeps from outer space sent shock waves around the world. The United States suffered technological, political and educational embarrassment. President Eisenhower had to address the nation to calm its fears.

President Kennedy quickly announced that man would visit the moon—but that triumph has, we regret, been followed by sustained lethargy. The anniversary prompts us to suggest that the country needs another Sputnik shock.

—*The San Francisco Chronicle.*



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Roles Are Many in an Unresolved War

For the First Time, Israel's Army Is Alienated

Only Then Will Change Be Real in South Africa

Millions Uprooted

South African blacks are barred by law from entering any "white" area larger than 87 acres of the country — a tiny plot of land that is extremely hard to come by. They may have to live apart from wives or husbands. For violating these rules, hundreds of thousands have been jailed every year. And the government right now has legislation pending to tighten the rules. It is called the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The most appalling work of white supremacy in South Africa may be the practice of uprooting entire black communities because they are within areas declared to be "white." About three million people have suddenly, without recourse, been removed from their homes and dumped in remote locations without jobs or without suitable for farming.

The dumping grounds are tribal "homelands" — impoverished rural areas where the South Africa says are, or will be, independent states. The idea is that blacks will have their "political" life there — by force, since most blacks want to remain South African citizens. Several "homelands" have been

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York Times

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There is no basis for valid com-
mon, because the circumstances
entirely different, and the self-
congratulatory conclusion is dangerous.

ALFRED STAPLE
Cascais, Portugal



هكذا من الرُّحى

Inquiry Yielding Little About Pope's Attacker

Italian Investigator Travels to U.S. To Check Reports of East-Bloc Link

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Within days after Mehmet Ali Agca shot Pope John Paul II last year, Italian police became convinced that someone had supplied the Turkish gunman with money and other support.

In the 16 months since then, however, the inquiry into whether anyone was behind Mr. Agca has plodded, and there are signs that some of the governments involved would be content if the case languished.

One person has been arrested and charged as a suspected accomplice of Mr. Agca, a Turkish youth described as a member of the far right who is accused of having supplied Mr. Agca with the gun used in the attack.

Results have been so skimpy that the Italian chief investigator in the case, Ilario Martella, flew to Washington Tuesday in the hope of evaluating two recent U.S. media reports that suggested that Soviet-bloc intelligence agencies were involved. Mr. Martella made clear in a recent interview in Rome that there was no hard evidence to prove bloc involvement, but he said Tuesday night in a brief talk on the telephone that he could not rule out the possibility.

The major reason for the lack of progress is the extreme difficulty in uncovering the tracks of Mr. Agca, a self-proclaimed "international terrorist" who visited a half-dozen or more countries in the 17 months before the shooting and traveled in the murky world of Turkish neo-fascist youths living abroad.

Another reason, however, is the lack of a coordinated, international inquiry. Mr. Martella indicated in the Rome interview that cooperation from other countries had been uneven, and a U.S. intelligence source said there had not been much "visible" evidence of international coordination.

The source suggested that Turkey had been cautious about revealing information to outsiders in the case, possibly because it preferred to avoid questions about how Mr. Agca escaped from a high-security prison, apparently with help, in November 1979. West Germany also does not appear to have pursued the case very hard, the source said, possibly because a major question is how Mr. Agca could then afford to stay in that country for many months without a job.

Reports last month by NBC-TV and Reader's Digest suggested that the Bulgarian secret service had

masterminded the shooting on behalf of the Kremlin because of Soviet irritation over John Paul's support for Solidarity in his native Poland.

In interviews with correspondents for The Washington Post in Italy, Turkey, Switzerland and the United States, officials said that nobody except the Russians appeared to have had an interest in shooting the pope. An Italian Interior Ministry official confirmed privately that the investigation was considering the possibility of a Soviet-run conspiracy, and Vatican sources and some U.S. intelligence analysts following the case have said that grounds exist to suspect a Soviet connection.

But there are wide gaps in the chain of circumstantial evidence that would link Mr. Agca to the Kremlin, and the formal inquiry still is in its early stages, according to the correspondent reports.

Mr. Martella acknowledged that a Turkish crime boss named Abuzer Ugur, who was named by the media reports as a key link between Mr. Agca and the Bulgarians, was "certainly of interest to the case." The magistrate flew to Turkey to question the "godfather," currently in a prison near Istanbul awaiting trial on smuggling charges. Mr. Ugur denied any involvement in the attack on the pope.

The media reports contended that Mr. Agca had received help before he shot the pope from associates of Mr. Ugur, who in turn was said to have been closely involved with the Bulgarian secret service. The reports maintained that any involvement by the Bulgarian secret service would point to Soviet complicity, because Bulgaria is one of the most loyal Soviet satellites and the KGB is said to control Bulgarian intelligence.

Turkish intelligence documents also stated that Mr. Ugur worked closely with the Bulgarian secret service in his smuggling of arms, narcotics and other contraband. The Bulgarians have supplied arms to both far-left and far-right terrorists in Turkey in an apparent effort to promote civil strife and destabilize the NATO country, officials say.

The thesis that the KGB was behind the shooting assumes that the Soviets and Bulgarians effectively controlled Mr. Ugur's crime syndicate, which in turn was involved with a network of far-right Turkish youths in Western Europe.

Mr. Martella declined to say whether he suspected any links among Mr. Agca, Mr. Ugur and the Bulgarians and Russians, add-



Pope John Paul II exchanged greetings at a general audience in St. Peter's Square Wednesday.

ing that he would comment only if he had proof of involvement. He indicated that there was nothing solid to prove at least two of the alleged links between Mr. Agca and associates of Mr. Ugur: • Both NBC and Reader's Digest endorsed Mr. Agca's statement that he had obtained his forged passport in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, from a Turk, Omer Merhan, who is described by the Turkish secret service as a member of Mr. Ugur's gang. When asked about these reports, however, Mr. Martella shook his head and said, "How can they say that? They would have to have proof."

• When asked about the report by NBC that Italian investigators believed an Ugur associate had sent a courier to see Mr. Agca on the island resort of Majorca to offer him 3 million Deutsche marks (about \$1.5 million at the time) and sanctuary in Bulgaria for shooting the pope, Mr. Martella said he did not think Mr. Agca ever had gone to Majorca.

Summing up his position regarding the media reports, Mr. Martella said, "Journalists can afford to make what they see as logical deductions. I can work only on the basis of facts."

Although Mr. Martella's inquiry into Mr. Agca's backers seems to have been stymied by a lack of enthusiasm of other countries, Swiss police have helped him achieve what apparently is his first major breakthrough in the case.

Acting on Mr. Martella's request, police in Olten, in northern

Switzerland, arrested a Turk, Omer Bagci, on June 4 and charged him with supplying Mr. Agca with the gun used in the attack on the pope. Swiss officials say Mr. Bagci belonged to the Turkish terrorist group called the Gray Wolves, one of several links cited by investigators between Mr. Agca and the neo-fascist group.

Mr. Bagci handed the Browning 9mm automatic to Mr. Agca on May 9, four days before the shooting, according to Mr. Martella's extradition request. Italian authorities say they have recorded a telephone call from Mr. Agca in Milan to Mr. Bagci in Olten asking for the gun to be delivered, according to a spokesman for the Swiss Justice Department. It was not known why the Italians would have been recording the phone call.

(This article was based on reports by three special correspondents, Sari Gilbert in Rome, Metin Muzir in Ankara and Bruce Vandervort in Geneva, and by Michael Getler, a staff writer in Washington.)

U.S. Said to Tap W. German Phones In Effort to Gather Data on Pipeline

United Press International

HAMBURG — American intelligence eavesdrops daily on thousands of telephone calls in West Germany in an attempt to gather information on the Soviet natural gas pipeline project, it was reported Tuesday.

The news magazine Stern, basing its report on conversations with former communications experts of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, also said that U.S. forces in West Germany were installing a new electronic telephone network enabling them to tap every private telephone in the country.

Unidentified National Security Agency experts told the magazine that U.S. communications engi-

neers listened to and evaluated thousands of phone calls independently and in cooperation with the West German intelligence service.

Stern said that the security agency recently received orders from its headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland, to step up its eavesdropping on conversations involving officials of several West German companies involved in supplying equipment to the Soviet Union for the pipeline. The United States opposes the participation of its European allies in the project and has imposed sanctions on several companies that have shipped equipment for the pipeline.

Despite the taps, the magazine said, U.S. intelligence experts had failed to learn anything of importance.

East Germany, After Era of 'Plenty' Faces Shortages of Food and Fuel

BERLIN — After years of relative plenty compared with their Eastern-bloc neighbors, East Germans are facing an autumn of dwindling supplies, according to trade sources.

Butter is the scarcest staple now, missing for the past week from even the relatively well-stocked shops of Berlin, although there are still ample supplies of low-fat butter of the kind popular in the West.

East Germans have lived more comfortably than almost any other country in the Communist bloc. The country has an annual meat consumption of about 190 pounds (89.4 kilograms) per person, one of the highest in the world, and about 33 pounds of butter per person.

But a shortage of hard currency is forcing the government to export goods that would normally be consumed at home to get the cash to service an estimated \$11-billion debt.

Everywhere the emphasis is on saving, especially because oil supplies from the Soviet Union are ex-

pected to be down by 10 percent next year. Factories and electricity generators are being converted to run on home-produced lignite, a brown coal. The lignite is piled high in wooden carts outside apartment blocks, giving off a distinctive smell as it is burned in traditional tiled stoves.

Bins have been put out in backyards to collect kitchen waste that can be fed to the pigs that provide the country's staple meat. New containers on the streets bear the words "We collect plastic."

A shortage of sugar, though not yet noticeable in shops, has made itself felt in the soft drinks industry, and popular domestic cola and lemon drinks have become scarce.

Raisins, cocoa and almonds all vanished from shop shelves during the summer, withdrawn by order, according to trade sources, so they could be brought back near Christmas to give an illusion of plenty.

The summer's warm dry weather resulted in a record grain harvest of more than 10 million tons, but the lack of rain meant that neither potato nor sugar beet production

would reach normal levels. Welt, the official newspaper, Communist youth organizer has urged youth brigades working in the fields not to neglect even tiniest beet or potato.

Restaurant sources said chicken, available in vast quantities since large chicken-farm farms were set up, may be scarce as a result of overextraction.

Official forecasts from neighboring Poland predict even fewer plies in the next three months, but East Germans are showing no enthusiasm for a repeat last year's Parcels for Poland paign.

After the introduction of a law in Poland in December East German authorities schoolchildren to bring parcels to their socialist brother.

Now people joke that the border to Poland will be rec to East Germans for short "so we can see what thing going to be like here."

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SCIENCE

Semioticians Find Little Too Trivial or Complex to Analyze

By Maya Pines
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — What does it mean when a man wears cowboy boots, even though he lives in a city? Why do advertisements often show laughing young women being carried piggyback by young men? And what accounts for the extraordinarily enduring appeal of the movie "Casablanca"?

The world is filled with such questions, say members of a rapidly growing and fashionable academic discipline called semiotics, which has influenced the study of English, comparative literature, philosophy, religion, sociology, political science, anthropology and other fields.

Everything we do sends messages about us in a variety of codes, semioticians contend. We are also on the receiving end of innumerable messages encoded in music, gestures, foods, rituals, books, movies or advertisements. Yet we seldom realize that we have received or sent such messages, and would have trouble explaining the rules under which they operate.

Semiotics is an attempt to decipher these rules and bring them to our consciousness. Through its name comes from a Greek root meaning "sign," and semiotics is often defined as the study of signs, in fact it has become the study of the codes through which people communicate, verbally or nonverbally. Understanding these codes should give us a clearer view of our own actions and those of others, semioticians say, as well as a new way of thinking about books, movies, art and foreign cultures.

Nothing seems too trivial or too complicated for semioticians to analyze. Take the matter of cowboy boots, for instance. A New Yorker who buys such boots is actually responding to well-established myths about the cowboy in our culture, and also to the new power of the oil millionaires and ranchers who support the Reagan administration, says Dr. Marshall Blonsky, a semiotician in the department of comparative literature at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

"In both myths, the wearer of cowboy boots handles the world masterfully," says Professor Blonsky. "He is virile, self-reliant, free to roam over the wide-open spaces that New Yorkers lack, and has or supplies virtually limitless energy." Nobody cares that real cowboys

often lead humdrum lives, he points out. New Yorkers don't want real cowboy boots — just the idea of cowboy boots. So they buy boots made of lizard or snake that serve as symbols or signs of cowboy boots, in which they can roam the city with a feeling of power, but wouldn't be much good for rounding up cattle.

"Semiotics is the discipline of studying everything that can be used in order to lie," declares Dr. Umberto Eco, holder of the world's first professorship in semiotics (at the University of Bologna, Italy). Therefore semiotics can be used to see through lies or efforts at manipulation, from individual attempts at conveying a macho image to worldwide efforts at promoting certain ideologies.

The method of semiotics is, first, to separate an act, called "the signifier," from its meaning, called "the signified." When a man offers a woman a red rose, for instance, the signifier is the act of giving the rose, but the signified is romance. The rose itself has little importance.

To understand the signified, the semiotician looks for connotations — meanings that have been attached to a signifier by its history of use, or by other aspects of our culture. According to Professor Blonsky, the key question is: "Where have I seen this before?"

Why, for instance, do men playfully attack women with pillows or sprays of water, or else carry women on their backs, in some advertisements? The sociologist Dr. Erving Goffman, who analyzed male and female roles in his book, "Gender Advertisements," noted that he had seen exactly the same kind of "mock assault" when men play with children and treat them like prey under attack by a predator.

The hidden message of the ads, therefore, is that women should be placed in the subordinate and indulged position of children, Dr. Goffman says. He adds that "underneath this show a man may be engaged in a deeper one, the suggestion of what he could do if he got serious about it."

Signs don't mirror reality, but bring echoes of some of the received ideas that we carry around in our heads — old narratives, myths, events or values, says Dr. Blonsky. To be effective, political images or art must trigger some received ideas. The nearly universal fascination with the movie "Casablanca" in Western nations can be attributed to the film's lavish use of archetypes which have shaped stories through the ages, according to Dr. Eco.

The movie "opens in a place already magical in itself: Morocco, the exotic," he writes. "The city is the setting for a Passage, the Passage to the Promised Land."

But to make the Passage one must submit to a test, the Wait." The Passage also requires a Magic Key — in this case a visa allowing the anti-Nazi activist (Ingrid Bergman's husband) to leave Casablanca and carry on the good fight. The movie's passions revolve around the winning of this visa.

The myth of sacrifice runs through the film, Dr. Eco continues. There is Unhappy Love, Civilization against Barbarism, Redemption, and the Triumph of Purity. "Casablanca brings with it, like a trail of perfume, other situations which the viewer brings to bear quite readily," says Professor Eco.

Ironically, some of these echoes come from films or situations that occurred years after the movie was actually made. It wasn't until "To Have and Have Not," for instance, that Humphrey Bogart actually played the part of a Hemingway hero. But now that these images are part of our culture, however, we tend to see Mr. Bogart as a Hemingway hero even in "Casablanca," which was made years earlier.

There have been several practical applications of semiotic analysis in recent years. One of the most dramatic involves predictions made by Polish semioticians for

the use of the Polish labor union Solidarity.

Last year, Solidarity's leaders were very concerned that the Polish propensity for uprisings and acts of heroism might lead to a bloody Soviet response, says Dr. Wlad Godvich, a professor of comparative literature at the University of Minnesota. To help them forestall such a response, a group of Polish semioticians began to analyze Soviet writings and speeches about the Soviet Union's satellite nations, looking for incongruities that would reveal some of the codes under which the Soviet leaders operated.

This allowed the group to build a model explaining how the Soviet Union viewed its dependence on the satellites. The group, which worked anonymously, then predicted that if Solidarity opened its ranks to peasants (who, under some Marxist interpretations, are considered remnants of a feudal society and enemies of the working class) the Soviet Union would believe that Solidarity was no longer a labor union but had become a political movement aimed at overthrowing Poland's socialist order.

Forewarned by the semioticians' prediction, Solidarity's leaders emphasized that they were, indeed, a

real labor union and pre-empted the issue, Professor Godvich says; they were not challenging the Soviet Union, they said, but were simply advancing a different kind of Marxist analysis which did not assume a class antagonism between workers and peasants.

According to Dr. Godvich, these efforts helped blunt the force of the Soviet response, and although the Soviet Communist Party did attack Solidarity, its attacks were not as virulent as they might have been, Nor was there an invasion.

Analyses of this sort will be increasingly important in the future, Professor Godvich believes; they "are applicable in negotiations of all kinds, as well as in establishing communication with people from other cultures."

Semiotics was founded by a Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure, and an American philosopher, Charles S. Peirce, in the early part of the 20th century. Its growth was also strongly influenced by the French structural anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss. However, it did not begin to spread around the world until the publication of "Mythologies," a book which has been called a sarcastic Marxist critique of everyday life — by the French philosopher Roland

Barthes in 1957. In the last 15 years, semiotics has taken such a firm hold in the humanities departments of major American universities that few professors now dare to talk about the meaning of a literary or artistic work; instead, they teach their students to look for the work's underlying codes, the meanings assigned by culture, and to analyze how certain images are used to manipulate the reader or viewer.

As the semiotic approach has spread from architecture to zoology, however, it has encountered increasing resistance. Some academics accuse semioticians of "a limitless imperialistic desire" to take over all other disciplines. And even the most committed semioticians agree that semiotic techniques lack precision, remaining somewhat speculative and unjelled. Nevertheless, semioticians maintain that they are placing a conscious framework around reality which allows us to see many kinds of deception and self-deception that might otherwise escape us.

Meanwhile the word semiotics itself has acquired so much value that some intellectuals now bandy it about as a sign of their worth — much in the same spirit as New Yorkers who buy cowboy boots.



↑↓
Unhappy Love

"Myths of sacrifice" such as Unhappy Love are seen pervading "Casablanca."

A Sour Note on What Acoustics Experts Have Done to Concert Halls

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — Over the last 25 years or so, architects and acoustical engineers have been busily reshaping the way that concertgoers hear music, and perhaps even the way. It has been done with the help of live-wire salesmanship and a brash young discipline called acoustical science, whose lack of consistent success in solving the basic problems of music-listening in enclosed areas still does not argue convincingly for its maturity.

Not that the scientists have been deprived of experimental opportunities. I myself, while not attempting to mark every sparrow's fall in this particular field, have been able to attend the openings of more than 20 halls in U.S. cities, most of them new structures but about a third of them remodeled older theaters. In a few instances, such as New York's Philharmonic (now Avery Fisher) Hall and New York State Theater and Chicago's Orchestra Hall, corrective surgery in several expensive stages has been deemed necessary to remedy acoustical defects. All this building and rebuilding activity has been episodic, coming in surges whose periodicity probably could be charted by a good astrologer or stock-market analyst. Last month, for instance, was a particularly active time, with champagne being broken across the bows of no less than five important halls — six, if you count the acoustical retouching of the New York State Theater.

From my scattered observations, I find it impossible to conclude that the last quarter-century of megabuck construction has produced new halls that compare favorably with the famous ones built before the turn of the century. You might want to except the Metropolitan Opera and one or two other places from that blanket indictment. A few bad halls have been doctored with modest success, too, such as Avery Fisher. However, it is inescapably true that things

happen in Boston's Symphony Hall and New York's Carnegie Hall that latter-day specialists do not yet understand, or at any rate know how to reproduce. The physical attributes of these dowagers have been measured and analyzed down to the last bustle and corset bone, yet the secrets of their appeal remain obscure. The ingredients of the perfume are known, of course, but the proportions of the mixture are still any acoustician's guess.

The low point in esteem for acoustical science came with the opening of Philharmonic Hall in 1962, when musicians and the musical public found to their dismay that a renowned acoustical firm's reams of charts and piles of data had produced nothing but a dead duck of a hall, harsh and unresonant almost beyond toleration. The difficulty was that, while the statistics-gatherers had measured and analyzed almost every music hall in the world, old and new, good and bad, they were not at all clear about how the various chunks of data should be weighted. What was more important, for instance, the shape of the hall or the materials with which it was built? Was wood better than plaster? How many tons of concrete per square inch would the site support? Should the diffusing clouds be blue or brown? The eventual choices were made logically, perhaps, but not according to any logic a music listener's ear could recognize.

Since the Philharmonic Hall fiasco, acousticians have labored mightily to regain a measure of respect. Mountains of data have been collected and impressive experiments have been logged by people of all shades of talent and training. We have had the acoustician turned amateur musician as well as the musician turned amateur acoustician. We have had the acoustician whose whole faith resides in the computer. We have had the acoustician who bows to science but plays his educated hunches. We have the acoustician who is persuaded that the hall can be built al-

most any old way and then "tuned" by various devices afterward. There is some evidence that this is questionable, if not baloney. Even in the remodeled older halls, there is hardly one that does not now sport a movable acoustical shell, which supposedly can adjust the basic sound in accordance with the type of music being presented.

Panaceas by the dozen have been tried and most of them are still being argued over by the experts. Ornamental designs in plaster or plastic, placed on walls or ceilings, may diffuse the sound. Wooden walls may remind the listener of the warm tone of old stringed instruments. Wooden-backed seats surely will help. The best reverberation time is 1.8 seconds — or is it 1.7? The shoebox shape may be better than the fan-shape. Perhaps the audience should surround the orchestra or partly surround it. Should the floor be carpeted? Maybe there should be a hollow resonating space under it. Convex walls should spread the sound better than flat or concave ones. A shell will keep the sound from being lost backstage and overhead panels will reflect it down on the audience. About the only cure that has not yet been suggested, to my knowledge, is to build the hall over a subway, as at Carnegie Hall. Who knows but that the underground rumbling may yet prove to be acoustical science's missing parameter?

The one general observation — admittedly a commonsensical and intuitive one — that I am prepared to make is that smaller is better than bigger. Reduce the volume, even if that means the architect has a less dramatic space to work with. Or forget about building a new hall with freeway-size aisles and seats wide enough to accommodate Orson Welles. Look instead for a rundown but solid old theater to remodel, as they did successfully in New Orleans recently, and in past years in Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

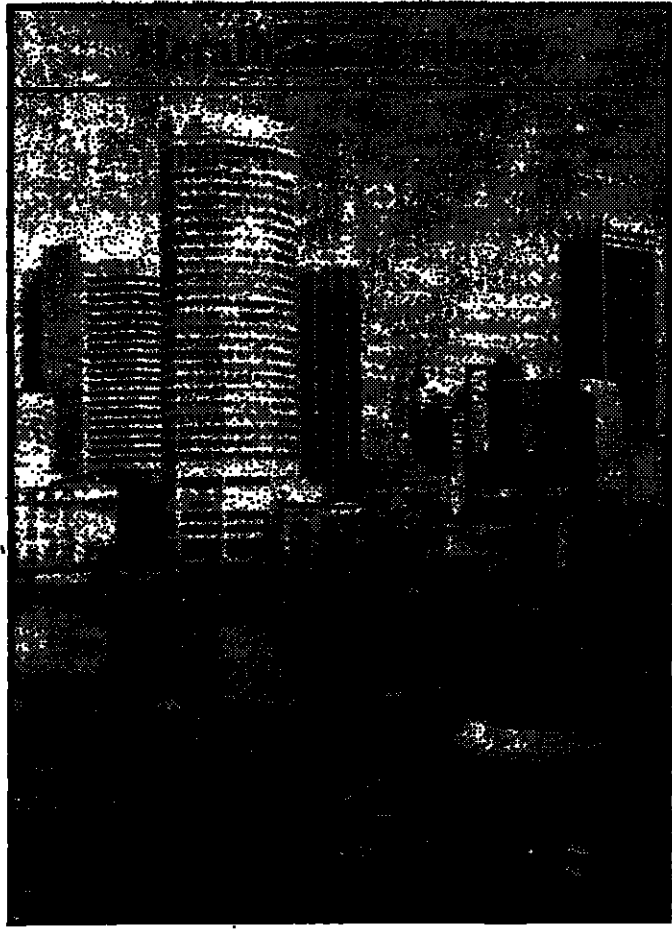
It is easy to poke fun at science when it doesn't

work or when it works efficiently in directions it don't like. But who is the laugh really on? I am I going to wonder, for instance, if science and I are ing for the same qualities in a concert hall. Too recent evidence suggests otherwise. Time and again, I pack my musette bag and hop off to distant city to review a newly built or newly remodeled hall only to hear a sound that reminds me high-quality stereo machine. Almost every new sound as if it were twice as large as its seating capacity would indicate, sometimes without being unfaithful to the individual instruments or voice to their combined sonorities. I have almost come to the conclusion — sad for me, that is — that tical scientists want and are getting precisely the tant and antiseptic sound they recognize as "cd hall fidelity." I, on the contrary, feel most comfortable with sound that leaves the stage and comes to find me. It must get into my bones. I want, enveloped by an orchestra's tones, not made t that it is playing out there somewhere behind a seen scrim.

You see, what we want in a music hall can be personal. Perhaps tastes differ in listening as m: in new cars or ice cream. It has been said so ofte one must begin to doubt it, but perhaps ad that have been raised on loudspeaker sound re prefer to distance themselves from music. De want loudness and surgical cleanliness rather th nappy tones and the washes of overlapping that can make hearing music in older, unstrut halls such a subtle and intimate experience? Tl ful possibility must be entertained. If so, acou science is serving its own century very well i and people who yearn for the good old halls i shut up and, as the pop sociologists say, recone ize the problem. Either that or book a room for selves at the Smithsonian Institution.



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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD KOHRBACH

Not for the Faint of Heart: MCI Is Too Hot for Some to Handle

Widows and orphans need read no further. Hot stocks are today's topic, with MCI the name, telecommunications the game.

In 1980, MCI Communications, which offers cut-rate long distance telephone service across the United States over its microwave network, was selling for as low as \$4.50 a share. Split two-for-one last month, the stock hit a high of \$26 on that basis. Even at the current price of \$23 it has increased a whopping 10 times. That is hot.

There has been a lot of heat generated by analysts who follow MCI, and GTE Corp.'s purchase this week of Southern Pacific's telephone and satellite operations has sent competitive sparks flying.

Merrill Lynch this week downgraded the stock from an outright "buy" to "O.K." to buy, calling it fully priced at 16 times earnings, in light of increased competition that the brokerage firm sees ahead from American Telephone & Telegraph, the awakening giant that has been kept from crushing the upstart by MCI's nimble lawyers.

Dean Witter took MCI off its recommended list last week, largely because it, too, expects an unleashed AT&T to cut its phone fees and upset MCI's pricing advantage. Shearson/American Express recently advised traders and investors looking at the short term to take profits in MCI. Sanford Bernstein, perhaps the stock's biggest booster on Wall Street, has scaled back earnings projections.

But Paine Webber, which has blown hot and cold on the stock, rates it a buy. Goldman Sachs is recommending "very aggressive purchase of the stock." Also solidly favoring MCI and defending it against the new critics are Bear Stearns and Drexel Burnham.

That's a lot of heat—but not much light.

Novo: Danes, Americans See It Differently

Another high flyer on Wall Street has been Novo Industries. The Danish-based enzymes and insulin maker has almost tripled in price over the last two years.

"With Novo selling at 18 times earnings now, many investors here in Denmark consider the stock high-priced," said Ove Brandstrup-Andersen, head of foreign trading and investment at Copenhagen Handelsbank, Novo's principal banker and the country's largest. "But Americans evaluate it differently. To them it's a company in the right business at the right time."

On Wall Street as a whole, Mr. Brandstrup sees a battle of conflicting indicators. The pluses have been declining interest rates and inflation, while the minuses have been companies' poor earnings reports and an unwillingness to earmark funds for expansion.

He said the direction of interest rates will be the main factor influencing the market, and he remains optimistic about it.

"But I wonder if there hasn't been political pressure at work because of the November elections," he added. "Last spring, if the money supply had been growing as much above Federal Reserve targets as it is currently, interest rates would be going up. Now the fact that they aren't looks fishy."

Dresdner Official Sees Dow at 840-850

Wall Street has been running ahead of itself, according to Armin G. Grunow, head of Dresdner Bank's investment research and advisory department in Frankfurt. He expects that the market, suffering indigestion from its recent run-up, will back off to between 840 and 850 on the Dow-Jones industrial average.

"At that level we would be buyers," he said. "And I believe we'll reach it not later than November."

During the next six to eight weeks Mr. Grunow sees a visibly weakening U.S. economy casting uncertainty over Wall Street. He said interest rates are "still restrictive" and are "not low enough to foster a recovery."

At the 850 level, Mr. Grunow likes consumer-oriented stocks and would "feel very comfortable buying utilities." A bigger market setback, testing the lows of two months ago, would be very bullish in the long term and make high-technology and energy stocks attractive, he said. In the latter group he would buy Schlumberger and Phillips Petroleum.

More Growth Stocks

"Aggressive growth" stocks on Smith Barney's latest list are Safety Kleen, Ryland Group, Seagate Technology, Network Systems, WD-40, Microm Systems, Ford Motor and Tandon.

The stock-of-the-week pick by Value Line is Pneumo. The company is an unusual mix: aerospace and industrial products; food and drug retailing and wholesaling.

Mark Faber, head of Drexel Burnham's Hong Kong office, sees trouble ahead for Wall Street, based on performance of the Heng Seng index of stocks on the Hong Kong exchange. In his weekly technical commentary, Mr. Faber stresses a close relationship between the two exchanges over the last seven years and notes that the American market's recent upsurge has not been confirmed by Hong Kong stocks, with the Heng Seng at a two-year low.

As to those who worry about Hong Kong's future as a British colony, with its lease from China set to expire in 1997, Mr. Faber dismisses their fears. The agreement, he says, is "not only longer but more secure than the lease on life of most Western economic systems."

International Herald Tribune

Rhône Finds Socialist Chief Conservative

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On July 27, top managers of Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest chemical company, gathered at headquarters in suburban Courbevoie to hear their new chairman explain how he intended to run things. Most were skeptical or hostile to Loik Le Floch-Prigent, then only 39, bearded and a dedicated Socialist who had spent his entire career in the government, mainly administering research programs.

"I intend being the patron of this group... I listen a great deal, I read documents prepared for me and then I decide," Mr. Le Floch said at the hushed meeting.

Executives of the company, which was nationalized with other leading industrial groups and banks last year, said that while Mr. Le Floch lacked business experience, he appeared calm, firm and self-assured.

"The company is rather a conservative place anyway and we all were stunned by what was happening, particularly by the more recent events surrounding Gandois's departure a week earlier," an executive recalled. He was referring to the acrimonious debate triggered in France by the resignation of Jean Gandois, who had headed the company since 1979 and whose managerial abilities were widely admired by top French business, banking and government leaders.

Mr. Gandois, who had initially agreed to stay on as head of Rhône-Poulenc after its nationalization, said he had decided to step down because he felt the Socialist government's nationalization of key industries was unrealistic and contradictory, and would fail, including at Rhône-Poulenc, mainly for lack of fresh capital.

Mr. Le Floch, determined to reassure the



Loik Le Floch-Prigent in his office at Rhône-Poulenc.

company's managers and its foreign partners, quickly made it clear that he planned no immediate or sweeping changes and would continue most of the policies of Mr. Gandois—but with a decidedly Socialist approach.

Many observers of the French industrial scene said it may take several months to assess what the company's nationalization has changed and whether Mr. Le Floch will succeed in giving Rhône-Poulenc a new Socialist look. "For the time being, he seems to be following the path set by his predecessor," an executive said.

In the past several weeks, Mr. Le Floch has:

- Opened negotiations with the government for loans and other forms of state aid during 1983. Although the amounts being sought have not been disclosed, they are expected to be well in excess of the 1.4 billion francs (\$194.4 million) that Rhône-Poulenc obtained this year, mainly for modernizing or closing inefficient plants. Earlier this year, Mr. Gandois had estimated the company's immediate requirements at roughly 3 billion francs.

- Traveled to Brazil and Britain, where Rhône-Poulenc has substantial investments, to reassure local management, shareholders and host governments of his commitment to pursuing well-established company programs and investments. Mr. Le Floch plans to visit the company's installations in the United States starting Oct. 18 and those in Japan next year, and he will explore possible new investments in both countries.

- Launched studies of the company's and the chemical industry's future needs in re-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Regan Vows Aid to Banks In Debt Crisis

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Major U.S. banks face six months to a year of "serious problems" but can depend on help from the government if debtor nations default, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, said Wednesday.

Citing financial crises such as those in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, Mr. Regan told a conference of bankers, "I think that all these problems, one by one, can be handled and are manageable."

"Collectively they present quite a risk if they were all to happen at once. I don't think this necessarily has to happen."

Mr. Regan said that despite criticisms that U.S. banks face troubles because they had been too anxious to make large loans to other countries, most of the problems were caused by a sudden end to worldwide inflation that suddenly made paying back loans much more difficult.

He said the resulting shock to the world economy "came very unexpectedly, much deeper than any economist had forecast, and it's going to last longer than most economists forecast. As a result we have these serious problems." He was speaking to the Dealer Bank



Donald T. Regan

Association, a non-profit organization representing banks that underwrite, trade or deal in government securities and foreign exchange.

Mr. Regan said banks are now facing "a lot more stretchouts, refinancings, things of that nature," while the United States and other governments are trying to help prevent major debtor nations like Mexico from being declared in default.

"I think we have six months to a year here where things are going to be a little bit of touch and go," Mr. Regan said, "but I think we can handle it."

Chase and Hanover Sue Drysdale Over Losses From Interest Default

United Press International

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank filed a suit Wednesday asking for triple damages, or \$855 million, from Drysdale Securities Corp. and its government trading subsidiary for losses Chase said it suffered from Drysdale's failure.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which also lost money on the failed last spring of Drysdale Government Securities Inc., filed two separate suits seeking a total of \$96.3 million in damages.

Both banks named Arthur Andersen & Co., one of the nation's largest accounting firms, in the lawsuits. Chase and Manufacturers said Andersen approved a financial statement from Drysdale Government Securities Inc. that claimed it had operating assets of \$5 million and that its total subordinated debt was \$20.8 million.

The lawsuits, filed in U.S. Southern District Court, named Drysdale Securities, Drysdale Government Securities Inc., and BMC Acquisition Corp., doing business as Burtonwood Management, a finder firm.

Among those named were Joseph V. Ossorio, Drysdale chairman; Peter J. Wasserman, who was listed as president; David J. Heuvelink, a principal of the government securities trading subsidiary; and Arthur Andersen.

Chase took a \$117-million writedown in its second quarter that gave it a \$16 million loss in the period. This resulted from \$200 million in interest it is estimated to have paid to bondholders to whom Drysdale owed the money.

Manufacturers took a \$29-million writedown in the quarter. It said it suffered \$21 million in damages as a result. It asked triple damages in one suit, but the suit in which Andersen was named did not seek a triple award.

But it was Chase that took the

NYSE Surges To Best Level In Over a Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices soared to their highest level in more than a year Wednesday, propelling the Dow Jones Industrial Average to its second largest one-day gain ever.

Analysts were caught off guard by the market's spectacular performance, saying there was no specific news development to explain the rise.

"I'm surprised to see a day like this come out of the firmament," Robert Stoval of Dean Witter Reynolds said. "I don't see anything that could justify a move like this."

The Dow climbed 37.17 points, the largest one-day rise in the industrial average since Aug. 17, 1982, when it rose 38.81 points.

The gain brought the Dow to 944.35, its highest finish since Aug. 13, 1981, when it also closed at 944.35. Volume surged to some 90 million shares from 69.8 million Tuesday and advances led declines by 13 to three.

The Aug. 17 rise of 38.81 points was sparked by an optimistic projection on interest rates by Henry Kaufman, the influential Salomon Brothers economist, and marked the start of an unprecedented rally that carried the Dow up almost 150 points in a month.

Mr. Deutch said foreign is also a major factor in the investors' funds for a safe haven, their funds due to the pre-condition of many overseas economies.

Some analysts also noted evidence of easing interest rate on funds, the fee banks' cost on overnight lending as low as 8 1/2 percent Wednesday afternoon, down 9 1/2 percent Wednesday. But observers said federal fund fluctuations widely on Wednesday the final day of the bank's week.

A comment by the chair of the Federal Home Loan Board that the recent legislation passed by Congress could home mortgage rates significantly was also seen as a spur to buy.

Some analysts cited a showing by International Business Machines, which closed at 3 1/2. IBM's controller told analysts that nine-percent profit should rise more than 10 percent despite the continued value of the dollar abroad.

Other big gainers were Kodak, up 7 1/2 to 94 1/2. It duced a 35-millimeter instant system, Johnson & Johnson, which closed at 41 1/2, and a 35-millimeter instant system, Johnson & Johnson, which closed at 41 1/2, and a 35-millimeter instant system, Johnson & Johnson, which closed at 41 1/2.

Standard & Poor's Wednesday that stock issue but 9 — or 88 percent — of industries comprising its 50 index advanced during the quarter.

Gold mining issues led the advancing 62.3 percent during third quarter in response to a drop in gold prices as the price of gold fell to \$298 on Sept. 3.

Other strong performers included savings & loans, up 4 1/2 percent; machine tools, up 3 1/2 percent; hospital management, up 3 1/2 percent; trucks, up 3 1/2 percent; and homebuilding, up 3 1/2 percent.

According to David chief economist for S&P, the quarter's best performance housing-related industries, including homebuilding, mobile and savings & loans.

The sharpest decline during the quarter was registered offshore drilling industry, down 11.7 percent from 6.7 million by this time last year.

The forecast for 1983 is based

U.S. Uranium Measure Irks Two Allies

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A congressional effort to limit uranium imports has raised the ire of two U.S. trading partners and according to administration officials, may endanger the U.S. drive to lower international trade barriers.

Canada and Australia have already objected to a provision that would suspend new foreign uranium contracts after uranium imports exceeded 37.5 percent of U.S. uranium demand. The provision emerged from a House-Senate compromise on a Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorization bill. The measure has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House of Representatives.

It is designed to assist the ailing domestic uranium industry but, according to Canadian and Australian officials, it would also distort the international uranium market. U.S. trade officials argue, moreover, that such a trade policy would undermine U.S. efforts to combat protectionism and might invite retaliation.

"We set the precedent," said a U.S. trade official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified. "If we're viewed as taking an action like this, it's virtually open season for any other country and any other commodity."

The bill calls for the government

to monitor the level of uranium imports over the next decade and, if projected or actual imports exceed 37.5 percent of domestic demand over a two-year period, to study the national security implications of the uranium trade. New import contracts would then be prohibited for two years, or until the president took action to adjust the import level.

The bill also calls for the Department of Energy to widen the use of domestic uranium in the enrichment, or concentration, of uranium for use in nuclear power if import levels exceed 37.5 percent. A current law that restricts the amount of foreign uranium that can be enriched in domestic nuclear power plants will expire by 1984.

The Canadian government has sent formal notes to the State Department and to other agencies expressing its opposition to the bill. In letters to each member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Allan E. Gottlieb, the Canadian ambassador, has warned that approval of the legislation "would add a very negative element in the trade relationship between our two countries."

Canadian officials maintain that the provision endangers Canada's uranium trade with the United States, which accounts for \$100 million in trade each year, and that it would put the United States in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Under that agreement, known as GATT, the United States is obligated to compensate other nations if its actions restrict trade in a number of commodities, including uranium.

"We consider the proposal, which would trigger restrictions, to be very retrograde and regrettable," said a Canadian Embassy official. "It would disturb further an already ailing international uranium market."

Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican from New Mexico who is the leading proponent of the provision, has argued that the health of the domestic uranium industry is a matter of national security.

He said that more than half of the nation's uranium miners have

been laid off in the past two years, a period during which uranium exploration has dropped by 66 percent, and added that over the first six months of the year more than half of the long-term uranium contracts were awarded to Canadian producers.

Canadian officials contend, however, that the depressed market has affected a number of communities in Ontario and Saskatchewan as well. "The uranium industry is in good shape," said the Canadian Embassy official. "The question is whether import restrictions are going to provide a satisfactory answer to that situation. That is a questionable proposition."

Australian officials have taken their protests to what Peter W. Gallagher, the Australian Embassy's commercial counselor, described as "the highest levels" of the administration. Australian uranium trade in the year ending this July amounted to \$70 million.

"We're very concerned," Mr. Gallagher said. "We fear that those restrictions could come into play very quickly. The United States still represents roughly a third of the international market. To cut off that market, or even to

increase the uncertainty in that market, has a chilling effect on the market worldwide."

U.S. trade officials have warned that the debate over the provision comes just as the administration plans to mount an attack on trade barriers at a GATT session in November. "Everyone recognizes that the world is becoming more protectionist," said a trade official. "We would like a series of agreements to work toward a freer trade environment. If, at the same time Congress is passing various types of 'local content' legislation, it will make our job almost impossible. We're at a critical point."

European Technology Sought

The Australian government will use European technology for further studies of a proposed uranium enrichment industry, Reuters quoted the trade minister, Douglas Anthony, as saying in Canberra.

Mr. Anthony said the Urenco Centex centrifuge system produced jointly by British, Dutch and West German scientists had been chosen because of its technical and commercial capability.

Alternative enrichment schemes offered by the United States, Japan and France were also considered, he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 6 excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	S	Y	DK
American Express	2.785	4.298	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of America	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Montreal	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Paris	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Tokyo	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Victoria	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Western Australia	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Western Europe	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Western Europe	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22
Bank of Western Europe	2.805	4.325	101.25	39.69	6.784	2.242	31.22

Sterling: 1.2449 Irish L.

(1) Commercial bank. (2) Amount needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

Paris Bourse to Resume Trading in Dunlop SA

Reuters

PARIS — Trading in Dunlop SA will resume Thursday on the Paris Bourse, the stockbrokers' association said Wednesday, adding that it had accepted assurances from Dunlop's parent company that a takeover bid for the French unit was not in the offing.

The Bourse suspended trading in Dunlop SA on Tuesday, pending an investigation into a possible takeover bid. But the London-based Dunlop Holdings PLC, which owns 96 percent of Dunlop SA, said the takeover rumors were unfounded.

All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / October 6, 1982

U.S. \$200,000,000

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Banque Paribas

Commerzbank

County Bank

Crédit Lyonnais

Credit Suisse First Boston

Deutsche Bank

Swiss Bank Corporation International

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Over High Low Settle Chg.					U.S. Futures Prices					Oct 6					Open High Low Settle Chg.				
Grains																			
WHEAT No. 1 soft minimum dollars per bushel					FRISH BROTHERS No. 1 soft cents per bushel					Dec 45.00 45.00 45.00 45.00 +1.10					FRISH FRANK No. 1 soft cents per bushel				
Oct	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Oct	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Nov	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Nov	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Oct	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Nov	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17
Nov	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Nov	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17
Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Dec	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17
Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Jan	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17
Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Feb	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Apr	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Apr	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Apr	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17	+0.01	Mar	3.19 3.24 3.17 3.17
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International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

• **What is the purpose of the study?**

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month High	Low	Close	Open	Change
AAV						13.12	13.12	0.00
AAZ						13.12	13.12	0.00
AAZ						13.12	13.12	0.00
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ected Over-the-Counter

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month High	Low	Close	Open	Change
AAV						13.12	13.12	0.00
AAZ						13.12	13.12	0.00
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Oct. 6

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Oct. 6

Banks

Inner-Min. Cdn. Mkt.

Common Stock

Bid Ask

12 Month High

Low

Close

Open

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Closing prices, Oct. 6

Non Banks

Inner-Min. Cdn. Mkt.

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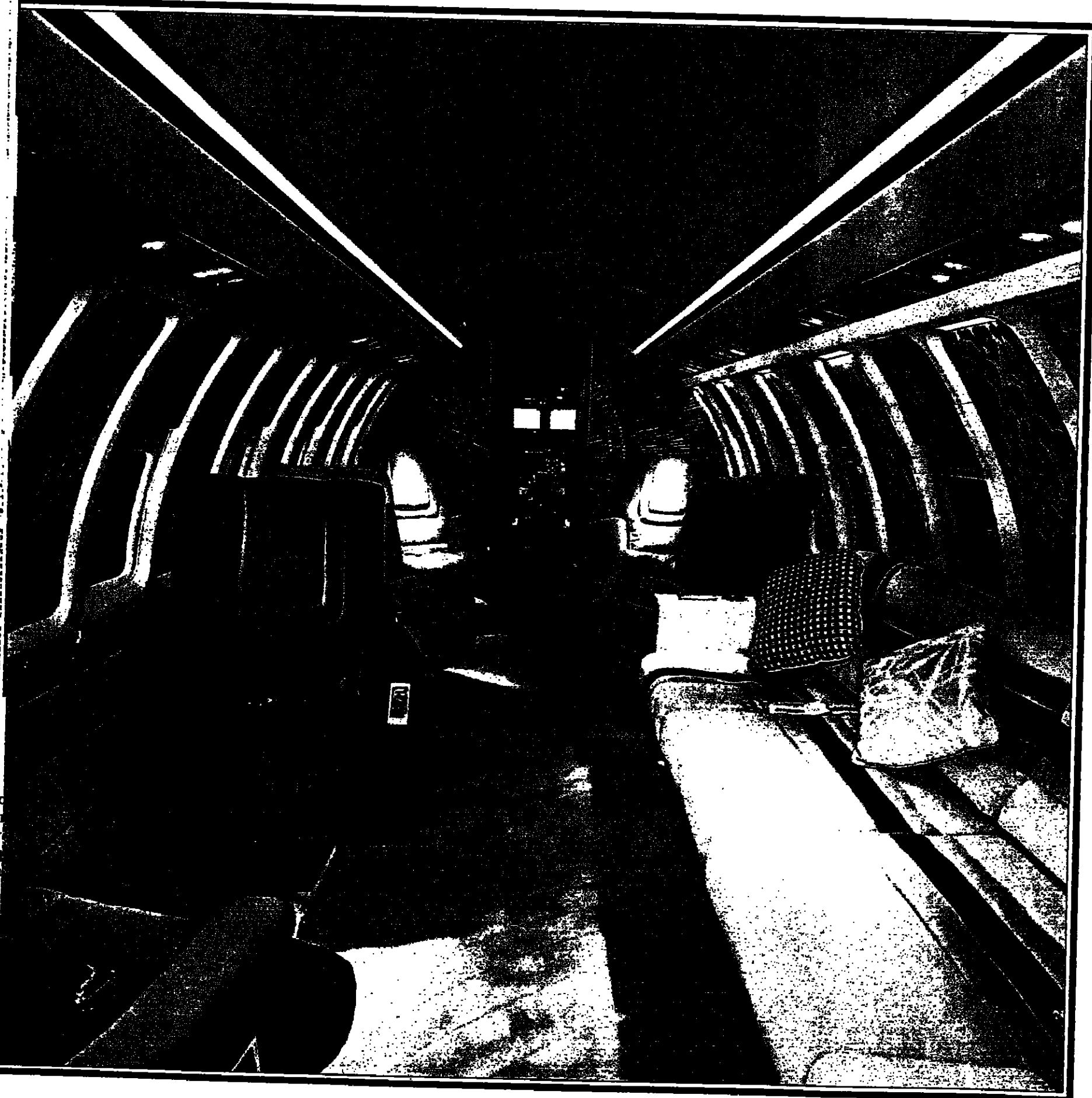
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SPORTS

Baylor and John Lead Angels Past Brewers, 8-3, in Opener

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

ANAHEIM, California — It's often said in these parts that the Angels are the California Angels really ought to stand for alumni — of other teams and other baseball incarnations.

The reason, it's speculated, that the Angels have never ended up in a World Series, despite the obvious talent that Owner Gene Autry's millions have attracted, is that the best years of great careers have been left behind by the time these illustrious retds get to laid-back California.

Tuesday night, in the first game of the American League Championship Series, the Angels collected an exhausted-looking collection of Milwaukee Brewers, 8-3, as many of those wealthy veteran alumni of other teams distinguished themselves on a new battlefield.

Most conspicuous to a crowd of 64,406 was former Baltimore Oriole Don Baylor, who tied a championship series record by driving in five runs, one with a sacrifice fly, two with a triple that missed being a homer by a foot and two with a bases-loaded single.

"It's obvious I don't concentrate well without men on base," said Baylor, who will soon be a free agent. "When there are people on, I'm a completely different hitter. I look for [specific types of] pitches."

I stay away from the home-run swing and drive the ball to all fields. I just try to hit it hard." As if to prove the point, Baylor had Game 1 RBIs on balls hit to left, center and right-center.

Baylor's big night was fitting and amusing. Fitting, because he

BASEBALL PLAYOFFS

led the league in game-winning RBIs (21) this season and got another one Tuesday. Amusing, perhaps, because Baylor entered the game with typically excellent statistics — 24 homers and 93 RBIs — yet found himself only the eighth most productive hitter in both these categories on a night when the field was awash in sluggers whose reputations can dwarf even an former most valuable player like himself.

If a Brewer pitcher hadn't yanked up his glove in self-defense to snare yet another Baylor liner, the hard-nosed designated hitter would have had a sixth RBI and held the record alone, surpassing Paul Blair of Baltimore and Bob Robertson of Pittsburgh.

Next to Baylor, the most heroic Angel was a former New York Yankee, Tommy John, who, after tough slugging in the first three innings, retired a dozen in a row along the way to a complete-game seven-hitter. Just six weeks ago, John was an outcast from George

Steinbrenner's home for the hopelessly unhappy.

"Tommy reminded me of Warren Spahn tonight," said Manager Gene Mauch of the Angels. "Once he got used to the atmosphere — the wind currents, the humidity — he got tougher than a boot."

John now has a 4-0 record in championship series games.

"Generally, if I can scramble past the first three innings... I can shut 'em down," said John, whose mounting excellence transformed an adrenaline-filled early-inning battle of base hits into a rather pedestrian late-inning walkaway.

"Once you lose some of your strength and don't throw the ball as fast, your sinker has better bite. Actually, I threw a lot of curveballs... You have to change your M.O."

Many pitchers would have been rattled at falling behind the Brewers, 3-1, by the third inning, thanks to a run, a 400-foot homer by Gorman Thomas to left and an infield-out RBI by Cecil Cooper in the third. Not John, a 231-game winner who, alone among top pitchers, seems to combine intense competitiveness with a sense of detachment.

"You can't let a home run by anybody on that ballclub upset you," he said. "I wipe that from your mind... Pitch as though the first two batters didn't matter."

John, 39, was even feeling frisky enough in victory to take gentlemanly shots at two former employers who gave up on him, the Dodgers and Yankees.

Asked if he had noticed that both he and former Dodger Don Sutton were in the playoffs while Los Angeles hadn't made it, John replied: "It just goes to show that the Dodgers had some good pitchers — at one time."

As for the Yankees, who discarded him as too old, too erratic and generally unworthy of their fifth-place rotation, John remarked with asperity: "My wife Sally and I have plane tickets at home for Oct. 4th to go from Newark to West Palm Beach. Thanks to Buzzy [Angel Vice President Buzzy], we have to change that."

Translated, that means that the going-nowhere Yankees are all now on vacations while he's winning games on national television.

While Baylor and John certainly stole a one-sided show in which the Angels took a 5-3 lead in the fourth, other members of the alumni association got in their licks. Former Boston Red Sox Fred Lynn hit a 410-foot homer and made two excellent catches in center field.

Don DeGrisa scored two runs, former Yankee Reggie Jackson had an RBI and former Oriole Bobby Grich had a walk, a single and a double.

The only notable alumni off his farm was Rod Carew, the fellow who almost never strikes out — but did, three times.

If anyone deserved an assist in this Angels victory, it might be the Orioles. Between the loud crowd here (the largest in the league's playoff history) and the lack of rest since their traumatic weekend in Baltimore, the Brewers seldom seemed to display their usual swaggering style; once they fell behind, they seemed in a hurry to get back to their hotel rooms.

Manager Harvey Kuenn conceded

as much: "Their pitching staff had rest and ours had to battle Baltimore. That was probably the difference. We'll be back tomorrow. I expect a shootout."

As if the Brewers deserved more bad news than the simple fact that only three of 13 first-game losers in this series have ever made it to the World Series, it came in the form of the ineffective work of starter Mike Caldwell (six runs in three innings).

Wednesday's matchup pits California's cool-weather specialist Bruce Kison against Pete Vucko-

vich, the Brewer worthy who, Caldwell, has looked arm-wear late, since Rolfe Fingers has been around for late-inning help.

For the in-their-prime Brewers the situation is urgent. They start banging walls with balls run the risk of banging those w with their heads all winter.

In Game 1, the long-in-the-A Angels looked like the first hungry group. With Baylor John showing the way, the A alumni took the first step toward proving that old wine can be good as ever, even if it's in skins.

On a Genius Departing High Office

By George F. Will

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Baltimore's Orioles wound up one brick shy of a lead this season. After 161 games — about 1,500 innings — they and Milwaukee's Brewers were in a dead heat. I am told, although I remain incredulous, that there are persons who think 162 games are sufficient. But Orioles baseball is a case study of something the nation should study year-round: craftsmanship.

In the last 26 seasons the Orioles have the best won-loss record in baseball. When you realize that 29 years ago the Orioles were the St. Louis Browns, you feel renewed faith in America as the land of upward mobility.

The builder of this dynasty is a man who once said of a pitcher, "I gave my Mike Cella more chances than my first wife."

Earl Weaver, the source of this and other utterances of pith and moment, retired last Sunday, for the moment, Weaver's passions are well-known (he once got tossed out of a game during the exchange of lineup cards). But his contemplative, calculating side enable his Orioles teams to finish first or second in 13 of 15 seasons. If Americans make automobiles the way Weaver makes teams, Tokyo would be clogged with Chevrolet.

The secret of Oriole magic is the mundane: attention to detail. Do the dull things right so the extraordinary things will not be required too often. Not that Weaver's "big bang" theory of baseball makes for dullness. He believes in three-run home runs — in "one-swing, then-trot" innings — because he knows that in most games the winning team scores more runs in one inning than the loser does in nine.

My tutor in these mysteries (Thomas Boswell, baseball writer) is the world's preeminent Weaverologist. He quotes the great man saying: "Smart managing is dumb. The

three-run homer you trade for in the winter will always beat brains."

It is the license of genius to deprecate genius. Weaver's full testament, as collated by his Boswell, includes this:

"When was the last time you countered such lucidity from American in high office? Weaver is talking about — an amplifies better than the Supri Court does — is a quality has define, but everywhere indispensible and always recognizable, not intelligence, which is plain but judgment, which is rare."

The question for social scientists: Why does brawny Balti have such a relationship with brainy ball club?

Perhaps it is because Balti is just the right size and so American city. It is lumpy, ethnic groups. Its social fabric not smooth, it is rough, complex, weird. The Orioles for Baltimore what the program did for America: team is what all have in common. Or perhaps the point is that time is a port, so people eat of fish which is always always minded Bertram Wooster, in food, just the stuff for Weaver's (Spinach) and mine (Weaver). Whatever the reason, the fits the town, as no team can a city the size of New York or Angeles. Sunday, as the Or radio announcers signed off spring, one of them gave an unconscious part talk that expn the way baseball had twice silken fetters around this city in doing so, had made it more community.

He said approximately this: know there are lots of sad kids there who won't feel like eating night. But the good Lord we Milwaukee to win, and there- ways and drink your milk. So that's what I did.

Earl Weaver
A final curtain call.



The Angels' Tommy John, en route to a complete-game triumph.

Swimmer Wickham Ends Career With Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRISBANE, Australia — Tracey Wickham closed out her brilliant swimming career Wednesday night by winning the 400-meter freestyle at the Commonwealth Games and receiving her gold medal from Queen Elizabeth II. The Australian, 19, won her second gold of the games and confirmed that she is retiring.

An excited crowd cheered Wickham home in a time of 4:08.82. Well were back two English swimmers, Jackie Willmott (4:13.04) and June Croft (4:13.13).

Wickham, who as a 13-year-old began her international career at the 1976 Olympics at Montreal, nursed a cold and said she had a high temperature a few hours before the race. Earlier, she won the 800-meter freestyle and took the silver in the 200 meters.

She was in tears after the presentation. "This is my last swim, that's why," she said. "I hate retiring. I've never ever cried after a race, winning or losing."

Lisa Curry of Australia won the women's 400-meter individual medley for her third gold medal. Curry, who previously won the 200-meter individual medley and the 100-meter butterfly, was timed in 4:51.95. Michelle Pearson of Australia was second and Michelle McPherson of Canada, third.

Australia scored another success when Lisa Forrest won the women's 200-meter backstroke for her second gold. Forrest, 18, set a Commonwealth record of 2:13.46. Australian Georgina Parkes won the silver medal in 2:13.95 and Cheryl Gibson of Canada took the bronze in 2:15.87.

Adrian Moorhouse of England won the 100-meter breaststroke in a games-record 1:02.93. Vic Davis of Canada was second and Peter Evans of Australia, third.

Another controversial disqualification marred a swimming relay. The Canadian team finished first in the men's 4x100-meter medley relay, the swimming competition's final event, but was disqualified because of a bad changeover. Australia, which finished second, won the gold; England took the silver and Scotland the bronze.

It was the sixth time in seven races that a Canadian relay team had been disqualified. The entire

Canadian team left the swimming complex after the ruling. It was an acrimonious end to the most bitter Commonwealth swimming confrontation ever. Five relay teams lost medals because of illegal changeovers during the six-day program, which saw the Canadians surrender their top Commonwealth ranking to the Australians (the hosts had 14 swimming golds; Canada and England had eight each).

Asked to account for the 40-member team's early departure, Coach Dave Johnston said: "It was time to go home, so they went home."

"I don't think they were quite aware that the queen was here, and if we offended anybody we apologize."

Wickham ranks alongside such Australian greats as Dawn Fraser and Shane Gould. She set world records in the 400, 800 and 1500 meters at the 1978 Commonwealth Games.

But at the peak of her career she chose to honor the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. She broke with her longtime coach, Bill Sweetnam, and resigned her scholarship at the Australian Institute of Sport because she was disciplined for taking an unauthorized weekend off. Her career seemed over.

"It got to the stage where I almost had a nervous breakdown," she said. But she decided to make a comeback — and took aim at the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

Wednesday's shooting competition brought a gold medal for Hong Kong, one of the smallest of the 45 Commonwealth countries or territories competing at the games. Solomon Lee of Hong Kong won the rapid fire pistol event.

Alan Smith of Australia won the smallbore rifle shoot from a prone position, and Peter Boden of England won the clay target trap shooting.

Australia defeated England and New Zealand beat Canada in the semifinals of the 4,000-meter team cycling pursuit. The final was set for Thursday.

In the overall tally, Australia had won 29 gold medals, England 22 and Canada 14.

On Wednesday, World Cup winner Shawn O'Sullivan of Canada moved impressively into the

light-middleweight boxing final, and seven English boxers also secured spots in the finals.

O'Sullivan scored a second-round knockout over Tommy Carr of Northern Ireland to clinch a place in Friday's final against Nicholas Croombes of England, who outpointed Roland Comoruy of Nigeria.

Croombes' countrymen finalists are light-flyweight John Lyon, featherweight Peter Hanlon, lightweight James McDonnell, welterweight Chris Pyatt, middleweight Jimmy Price and heavyweight Harry Hylton.

Hanlon stopped Australian Rodney Harberger in the second

Court Impedes NFL Players On Plan for 'All-Star' Games

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal judge refused Wednesday to issue a temporary restraining order that would have cleared the way for the National Football League Players Association to stage a series of union-sponsored all-star games not sanctioned by the league.

However, U.S. District Judge John Garrett Penn said the league could not go to any other court except U.S. District Court here with lawsuits to bar players from participating in the proposed 20-game series of all-star games.

The first two of those, scheduled for next Sunday in Washington's RFK Stadium and Monday night in Philadelphia, were postponed by the union Tuesday because of the wave of litigation filed by NFL teams seeking to prevent their players from participating.

The union rescheduled the first game to Oct. 17, also at RFK Stadium, and pushed the second one back a week to Oct. 18 at an undisclosed site.

In his five-page ruling, Penn said the union had raised "substantial issues raising the validity... of the NFL player contract, but it would be premature to decide whether those paragraphs are enforceable on the present record, as there are outstanding issues of fact which must be further developed before the court can reach the merits of the contract issue."

"For this reason, the plaintiffs' first request [to participate in the all-star games] must be denied at this time."

Union attorneys had argued that those portions of the players' individually negotiated contracts that prohibited a player from playing for any team other than his mem-

ber NFL club were no longer valid as a result of the expiration of the league's collective bargaining agreement with the union last July 15.

In ordering that all future litigation be limited to Washington, Penn said, "In the interest of efficiency, economy, uniformity and convenience" any issues involving player participation in unsanctioned games should be heard "in one forum."

Penn went on to say that the public's interest would not be served by "piecemeal litigation."

On Monday, union attorneys had told Penn that the failure of the court to approve the temporary restraining order would, in effect, deprive the players of their right to "meaningful employment."

The 1,500 players represented by the union have been on strike since Sept. 21. Union officials estimate the players the players are losing up to \$9 million in wages each week the strike continues.

The all-star games are to be financed by Turner Broadcasting System, which has exclusive broadcasting rights to the contests. Union officials have estimated players participating in the games could earn as much as \$6,000 a game.

Five teams — Philadelphia, Dallas, St. Louis, Miami and Buffalo — have already gone to court to seek injunctions barring their players from practicing or playing in the union-sponsored games.

Buffalo and St. Louis players were to be in court Wednesday to answer their clubs' complaints that allowing them to play in the games would constitute a breach of contract and might cause their teams "irreparable harm."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonton	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0
San Jose	0	0	0	0	0

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Vancouver	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

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Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

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Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

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Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

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Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

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Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2

W	L	T	PP	PA	Pts
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	2
Calgary	1	0	0	0	2



New Jersey captain Don Lever slowed down Pittsburgh's Rick Kehoe during a National Hockey League opener Tuesday night. Kehoe scored twice and Lever had the first goal in a 3-3 standoff.

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ART BUCHWALD

Ronnie's New Script

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that Ronald Reagan is the best of a script. The other day, just before he went out on the road to campaign for Republican candidates, his staff handed him a bunch of pages to read.

"Okay, Ronnie, now here's the script. You've been president of the United States for two years. No matter what you've tried to do, the country's economic problems, nothing has worked. So you're ticked off because people are starting to blame you for their ills. You're no longer going to Mr. Nice Guy."

"That's the way we wrote it. Now in this scene you are talking to the people who still believe in you, but occasionally there is a heckler in the audience who starts yelling for a job while you're talking. You never get flustered by him. You say, 'Look in the want ads.'"

"I like that line."

"It never fails to get the audience on their feet."

Ronnie went over the pages. "How about this one where I say, 'The fall elections offer a clear choice about the kind of nation we will be — whether we will continue our sure and steady course to put America back on track, or whether we will slide backward into another economic bungle like the one which left us with today's pounding national hangover.' That's a big mouthful for me to say."

"We'll leave it in for Richmond, Virginia. If it doesn't get a laugh we can always drop it out on your next campaign stop."

Ronnie kept turning the pages. "Jumping bullfrogs. I see you have me blaming Washington for all our problems. Suppose they say I'm part of the problem now."

"Ignore what they say. We figure your best bet is to attack Jimmy Carter for the mess you inherited. The way we've written it, whatever you can't blame on Carter you blame on Tip O'Neill. This is the part of the picture where you really shine for the jugular. Can you do it, Ronnie?"

"I'm going to try my damndest. If you're sure the people will still root for me."

"They'll root for you, Ronnie, because the way we've written it, you're the white hat, and the Democrats are the bad guys. The more you say it, the more they'll believe it."

"Are all these facts in the script correct?"

"Don't worry about facts. If you read it with conviction people will believe you whether the facts are true or not. Okay, get on your horse and let's start the cameras and see how it plays."

"QUIET ON THE SET. TAKE ONE. THE GIMPER FIGHTS BACK. ROLL EM."

Feminists Open Sperm Bank

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OAKLAND, California — A feminist health collective has opened what it officials say is the first sperm bank run by women in the United States.

Bra Brown, director of the Oakland Feminist Women's Health Center, said the center will provide sperm for infertile couples, lesbians and women who want children. The center will also provide a physical examination, blood tests, and other characteristics of sperm, which are identified by the center. The men will waive all rights to the children.

Gladiator

Rodney Batiste Is a Champion But Hardly Anyone Knows It

By Christian Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rodney Batiste wanted to be a contender. Instead, he became the champion. His sport is full-contact karate, in which accomplishment and fame do not go hand in hand. He is the 125-pound, middleweight champion and will fight for the world title of the Professional Karate Association Nov. 17 in Montreal.

Yet the world hardly notices. "I thought all along that karate would supersede boxing," Batiste says. "When I first started out, I was getting \$550 for a three-round fight. Now you get that for an eight-round fight. I feel that I have done all the things that Ray Leonard or Roberto Duran have done. The training, the working, the way you do it. The difference is, I haven't made any money at it."

In the brightly lit trophy world of the Jhoon Rhee Tae Kwon Do Institute beneath the sidewalk at 20th and L streets, a 10-year-old completes his lesson. His students aim leg kicks at X-ray pictures held as targets by their partners; each anonymous boxer or brawler is a target for the students. Batiste stands among them, smiling, and commenting. "Remember, karate equals mass times acceleration." His leg rises in demonstration, extends suddenly like a medieval catapult. The blow struck, his foot returns to the floor, poised unaltered. The students marvel.

That's all for today. Recite the student pledge.

"To build true confidence through knowledge, honesty and strength. To keep friendship with one another and to build a strong community. Never to fight to achieve selfish ends but to develop MIGHT FOR RIGHT!"

Karate conforms to its image. Practitioners wear loose-fitting white garments bound at the waist by colored belts indicating rank. They may break boards with ferocious chops, but the tradition is one of ritual and form: the blow withheld in favor of martial pantomime.

In the mid-1970s, a full-contact version of the sport was introduced by promoters. An exponent was Jhoon Rhee, a South Korean immigrant to Washington, who developed the special gloves and foot pads required in the contact version. His method, which includes "tight contact," caught on here.

As professional kick-boxing sought its place in the panoply of American sport, Rodney Batiste, native of Brooklyn, former student of Jhoon Rhee, was introduced to the sport. He was necessary to become a middleweight champion: fought 30 times, with four losses; and to become a successful teacher: developed a certain eloquence.

One of his students is Carl Feldbaum, a former assistant Watergate special prosecutor and inspector general for Defense Department intelligence. "I had been making some progress," Feldbaum explained, "and one day Rodney invited me to spar with him. My wife was there, and so was my son Harley. We went at it, and I was doing great, hitting him from time to time, slipping some of his shots. When my turn was over, he was very complimentary."

"I went home that weekend feeling pretty good. Very good, frankly. . . . I was really looking forward to my next workout."

Feldbaum was just one of the many who were there. "And suddenly I couldn't land a blow. He started hitting me, and I couldn't get out of the way. Then he started hitting me twice with each blow, and I still couldn't get out of the way. Eventually I just wound up curled in a ball, waiting for him to stop."

Unable to lick him, Feldbaum joined him and decided to become his master's manager. "The deal is just to get Rodney some bigger purses. He's really a terrific athlete," Feldbaum explained.

"As a kid in Brooklyn I fought every day," Batiste said. "I would choose my sneakers according to the expected conditions." At 15, he began studying karate. His first professional fight was in Asheville, North Carolina. "We didn't know anything in Asheville, because we had no experience with full-contact. We had learned these deadly moves, and I really believed that if they were unleashed, somebody would get hurt. I was actually afraid that I would injure my opponent with a reverse kick or something, and be sent off to jail."

"The fight turned out to be a trauma city. No ropes on the ring. Bare-handed. The only rules were 'karate technique.' You could knee the other guy smash his head on your knee, whatever you wanted. I headed for the door. The guy ahead of me was my opponent."

"But we went ahead with the fight, and I got knocked out of the ring three times. The purse was \$150. I lost on a decision, but I still got \$75."

By 1977, after only six professional fights, he was the world champion of the National Karate Association. Three months later he was champion of nothing. "The NKA went defunct," he said with bitterness.

"Karate was developed after the warlords of Japan confiscated the weapons," said James Moss, a professor of psychology at George Washington University who holds a brown belt. "So the people mimicked the animals. The karate chop comes from the wild bear, who rears up and slashes. The palm-heel take, that's like the paw of the tiger."



London, England, The Washington Post

"I thought that karate would supersede boxing."

Batiste believes that his main strength as a fighter lies in his full repertoire of attacks. But he does have a favored personal tactic. "I like to bob and weave a lot. The idea is to get the other fighter excited in his attempt to land blows. As they try and miss, it totally exhausts them. But for it to work you have to be within range all the time. You have to let them just miss you. When they have just missed, they're in perfect striking range. Perhaps then I will combine foot and hand — two punches, ending with a kick."

He is also known for his reverse side kick, a spinning maneuver in which contact is made with the bone of the heel.

Although pro karate has not yet caught on, Batiste still hopes to catch on himself. He believes he has five years left in the kick-boxing ring.

"But it's true, training is no longer fun for me. It's not like when I was a kid, and would jump out of bed and run five or 10 miles. I feel I have been to the mountaintop. I shouldn't have to provide anything to anybody at this point."

As for his chosen sport — "Full-contact karate is still in its infancy," Batiste says. "It lacks a super-promoter like Don King. I once thought we needed a fighter like Leonard or Duran. No, what we need is the promoter."

He adds: "Jack Dempsey said, 'What goes first in a fighter is desire.' It hasn't gone yet for me."

In the workout room, the students bow.

Andrew on Vacation

Prince Andrew, 22, and the U.S.-born actress Koo Stark left London for a Caribbean island hideaway under the assumed names of "Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge," the Daily Express said. British newspapers reported that Stark, 25, appeared seven years ago in a "soft" pornographic movie called "Emily." The Daily Express said the actress, who has lived in London since she was 14, also appeared nude in a British television play called "The Blue Film." They are booked to fly back to London on Oct. 26, according to press reports. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said he was unable to confirm a Daily Express report that Stark spent three days with Andrew as a guest of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. The spokesman also said he was unable to confirm that she was in Prince Andrew's party when it left London's Heathrow Airport. "Prince Andrew is traveling to Mytigue for a holiday with a group of friends. I do not know exactly who is in the party, or how long it is," the spokesman said. The island of Mytigue, off the coast of Barbados, is owned by Colin Tennant, a wealthy friend of Andrew's aunt, Princess Margaret. Margaret spent several holidays on the secluded island with her eight-year-old son, Prince Edward, during their friendship before Llewellyn's marriage last year to the fashion designer Tessa Seeke. Andrew is on leave from the Royal Navy after returning from the Falklands war, where he flew missions as a helicopter co-pilot.

Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, will visit Australia and New Zealand next spring, but Buckingham Palace said it was not known if their 3-month-old son, Prince William, would go too. Queen Elizabeth has joined her husband, Prince Philip, in Australia for a month-long tour of that country and the Pacific islands of Nauru, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

The characters in this story are the late J. Paul Getty once called the richest man in the world, and Stanley Marcus, now chairman emeritus of Neiman-Marcus department stores. Once upon a time Getty bought some goods at Neiman-Marcus, paid for them, but refused to pay delivery charges. As Marcus told James Brady on WGBS-TV, "Well, that's how it works for the richest man in the world to make up his mind that he was going to lay down his own rules. So, one time when I was in California, I stopped at a Getty gasoline station and bought some gasoline. Paid for the gas and refused to pay the tax." He gave the station attendant his card, told him to bill Getty personally, and said, "Tell Mr. Getty that Stanley Marcus has gotten even."

Paul McCartney compared the breakup of the Beatles to a messy divorce and said there were had been a chance of their remaining in an interview with the BBC on the 20th anniversary of the Beatles' first hit, "Love Me Do." McCartney explained that at the time of the 1970 split they all said, "Right. Don't like you. Don't want to work with you again." He said, "We had to go our separate ways. We had to look at life, instead of just this group. We had to find ourselves, for once. And then we had to give time to that new life. Because, you know, with the Beatles, it prohibited every other thing. You just had to go with the group." He said they also rejected working together again because "we really didn't want to come back as decrepit old rockers." In Liverpool, pop stations played hour after hour of Beatles hits on the anniversary. Hunting in the mud for brick mementos, rock pilgrims paid their respects to the bulldozed former site of the Liverpool Cavern Club, the basement dance hall where the Beatles played their early gigs. The Cavern Club building was razed in 1973 and was used as a parking lot until surveyors began laying out the site of a future shopping center. Nearby, vendors hawked commemorative postcards, "From the Birthplace of the Beatles."

Quote — Oliver Benton, director of a robot training center to open next year at Chattanooga, Tennessee: State Technical Community College, doesn't feel guilty about teaching factory owners how to replace workers with mechanical servants. He said: "Robots will perform any hot, dirty job people don't like to do. They are blind and deaf and both feet are nailed to the floor, but they will do the job right every time. They don't get tired and they don't miss work on Monday."

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